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Vital and Health Statistics

Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry of Longest Employment

June 1989

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control

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Vital and Health Statistics

Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry of Longest Employment

Series 10
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 168

Includes estimates on length of longest job held, limitation of activity, disability days, incidence of acute conditions, persons injured, hospitalizations, and utilization of medical and dental services of persons aged 17 years and over in the civilian noninstitutionalized population. These estimates are presented by occupation and industry of longest employment for those who had ever worked. Estimates are based on data collected in the National Health Interview Survey of 1980.

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Cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of the Census

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Interview Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies.

In accordance with specifications established by the Division of Health Interview Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under a contractual arrangement, participated in planning the survey and collecting the data.

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Symbols

- - -	Data not available
. . .	Category not applicable
-	Quantity zero
0.0	Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05
Z	Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands
*	Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision
#	Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Health Characteristics by Occupation and Industry of Longest Employment

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Introduction

National estimates for selected health characteristics of persons aged 17 years and over in the civilian noninstitutionalized population are presented for categories of occupation and industry of longest employment. These estimates are based on data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) in the National Health Interview Survey in 1980. Data on length of longest job, limitation of activity, disability days, incidence of acute conditions, hospitalizations, and utilization of medical and dental services are presented by the following selected demographic characteristics—age, sex, race, and family income. Data on persons injured are presented for only the total population, because of small numbers found in the four demographic groups.

Two earlier Series 10 reports were devoted to health characteristics by occupation. Series 10, No. 21, titled "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, July 1961–June 1963" (NCHS, 1965a), placed its main emphasis on occupational categories in the labor force—the combined currently employed and unemployed. Series 10, No. 133, titled "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, 1975–76" (NCHS, 1980), presented occupational categories for only the currently employed. For the first time, in this report, selected health characteristics are presented for categories of occupation and industry of longest employment based on the 1980 National Health Interview Survey. Data on longest job and industry of employment were again collected in 1986.

Highlights

This is the first presentation of National Center for Health Statistics data on selected health characteristics by occupation and industry of longest employment. Highlights of the information presented in this report for the year 1980 are summarized in this section.

Population data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 17 years of age and over. Data for occupation and industry of longest employment reflect the range from low to high.

- Of this survey population, 96.2 percent reported they had ever worked and 3.8 percent reported having never worked. The latter group consisted of relatively high proportions of older persons, females, black persons, and persons with a lower family income. An estimated 62.4 percent of farmers and farm managers had worked 20 years or more.
- *Limitation of activity* due to chronic conditions affected approximately 18.2 percent of the population. Occupation range: 13.0 percent, clerical and kindred workers, as well as professional, technical, and kindred workers; 37.6 percent, private household workers. Industry range: 11.5 percent, finance, insurance, and real estate; 29.7 percent, agriculture, and 27.8 percent, mining.
- An average of 21.8 *restricted-activity days* per person per year was reported. Occupation: 15.7 days, professional, technical, and kindred workers; 43.4 days, private household workers. Industry range: 16.8 days, finance, insurance, and real estate; 27.7 days, agriculture, and also forestry and fisheries.
- The incidence of *acute conditions* with medical attention or restricted activity was 183.9 per 100 persons per year. Occupation range: 100.9, farmers and farm managers; 221.4, service workers, except private household. Industry range: 140.5, agriculture; 214.6, services and miscellaneous.
- The incidence of *persons injured* per 100 persons per year was 29.0. Occupation range: 23.7, clerical and kindred workers; 43.7, laborers, except farm. Industry range: 24.6, agriculture, and 24.7, manufacturing; 35.4 public administration, and 35.7, construction.
- One short-stay *hospital episode* or more in the year prior to the interview was reported by an estimated 12.3 percent of the population. Occupation range: 10.3 percent, sales workers; 14.8 percent, operatives, except transport. Industry range: 10.7 percent, finance, insurance, and real estate, and 10.8 percent, construction; 15.4 percent, mining.
- The number of short-stay *hospital discharges* per 100 persons per year was 16.7. Occupation range: 13.7, professional, technical, and kindred workers; 22.4, farmers and farm managers. Industry range: 13.3, finance, insurance, and real estate; 21.5, mining.
- The proportion of persons with at least one *physician visit* in the year prior to the interview was 74.3 percent. Occupation range: 66.1 percent, farm laborers and farm foremen; 79.5 percent, clerical and kindred workers. Industry range: 64.7 percent, construction; 77.7 percent, service and miscellaneous, and 77.5 percent, finance, insurance, and real estate.
- The *average number of physician visits* was 4.9 per person per year. Occupation range: 3.8, craftsmen and kindred workers; 6.2, private household workers. Industry range: 3.7, construction; 5.5, mining.
- The proportion of the population with at least one *dental visit* in the year prior to the interview was 49.8 percent. Occupation range: 27.3 percent, private household workers; 66.1 percent, professional, technical, and kindred workers. Industry range: 37.4 percent, agriculture; 62.0 percent, finance, insurance, and real estate.

Sources and limitations of the data

Information from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) presented in this report is based on data collected in a continuing nationwide survey by household interview. Each week a probability sample of households in the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States is interviewed by personnel of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is obtained about the health and other characteristics of each member of the household. In 1980, because of budgetary limitations, 4 weeks of data collection were deleted from the fourth-quarter sample. The data derived from the remaining weeks were differentially weighted to produce a full quarterly estimate.

During 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons living at the time of the interview. The total noninterview rate was about 2.9 percent, of which 1.8 percent was due to respondent refusal and the remainder was primarily due to failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

The regular NHIS respondent rules are that a person who is aged 19 years and over or who has ever been married may respond for himself or herself and any other related household member; a person aged 17 or 18 years who has never been married may respond for self only; and a related household member must respond for a never-married person under age 17 years. An unrelated person living in a household must be interviewed individually and a separate questionnaire must be used. Data on the current or last job could be obtained by proxy; however, information on longest job was obtained by self-response.

A description of the survey design, the methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the data obtained from the survey are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Therefore, particular attention should be paid to the section titled "Reliability of estimates." Sampling errors for most of the estimates are relatively low. However, where an estimated number, or the numerator or denominator of a rate or percent, is small, the sampling error may be high. Charts of relative sampling errors and instructions for their use are shown in appendix I.

Certain terms in this report, defined in appendix II, have specialized meanings for the purpose of the survey. It is suggested that the reader become familiar with these definitions. For example, estimates of the incidence of acute conditions include, with certain exceptions, those conditions that had started during the 2-week period prior to the interview and that involved either medical attention or restricted activity. The exceptions, listed in appendix II, are certain conditions, such as heart trouble and diabetes, that are always considered to be chronic regardless of duration or onset. In accordance with the NHIS definition of "injury," only injuries that were medically attended or that caused at least 1 day of restricted activity are included in the data shown in this report. Rates based on the number of persons injured are actually based on the number of episodes of persons injured because it is possible that an individual may be involved in more than one accident that required medical attention or resulted in restricted activity during the 2-week period prior to the interview. Longest-job data (length, occupation, and industry) from the 1980 Occupational Supplement refer to the longest job for one employer (see appendix II).

The probe questions and recording form used to obtain information about physician visits are illustrated in appendix III. The entire questionnaire used during 1980 is illustrated in the Current Estimates report for that period (NCHS, 1981).

In addition to the sampling errors mentioned previously, response error may also occur in interview data. Errors are likely to be introduced when household respondents do not know the requested information, fail to accurately recall events that occurred during the reference period, report events that actually happened outside the reference period, or withhold information.

In this report, such terms as "similar" and "the same" mean that no statistically significant difference exists between the statistics being compared. Terms relating to difference (for example, "greater" or "less") indicate that differences are statistically significant. The *t*-test, with a critical value of 1.96 (0.05 level of significance), was used to test all comparisons that are discussed. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two statistics does not mean that the difference was tested and found not to be significant.

Findings

In this section, occupation and industry data refer to the respondent's occupation and industry of *longest employment for one employer*. (Further details are given in appendix II.) For convenience, the abbreviated terms "longest occupation" and "longest industry" are used throughout this section.

Persons who had ever worked are classified by longest occupation and industry according to code categories in the Classified Index of Occupation and Industries of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1971) used for the 1970 decennial census. The 12 occupational and 10 industrial classes, as well as the residual class of unknown occupation or industry and persons who had never worked, that are shown in the detailed tables have been collapsed from the more specific occupation and industry codes of the Classified Index. The 12 occupational classes were further condensed for possible analyses into four groups, as follows.

White-collar workers, which includes:
- Professional, technical, and kindred workers;
- Managers and administrators, except farm;
- Sales workers; and
- Clerical and kindred workers.

Blue-collar workers, which includes:
- Craftsmen and kindred workers;
- Operatives, except transport;
- Transport equipment operatives; and
- Laborers, except farm.

Farm workers, which includes:
- Farmers and farm managers; and
- Farm laborers and farm foremen.

Service workers, which includes:
- Service workers, except private household; and
- Private household workers.

The 10 industrial classes are further condensed in the text tables into three groups, as follows.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, which includes:
- Agriculture; and
- Forestry and fisheries.

Non-office-based industries, which includes:
- Mining;
- Construction;
- Manufacturing; and
- Transportation and public utilities.

Office-based industries, which includes:
- Wholesale and retail trade;
- Finance, insurance, and real estate;
- Services and miscellaneous; and
- Public administration.

The three industrial groups are presented for summarization purposes in the text tables only and not in the detailed tables. The four occupational groups are presented in the detailed tables both to be consistent with earlier publications and because they represent more standard nomenclature.

In addition, because persons are classified by their longest occupation and industry of employment, information for the younger individuals within the youngest age group (17–44 years) may be difficult to interpret. Questions that emanate from these data require consideration of this constraint. Additional information may be obtained if more refined age groups are examined.

Work status

In 1980, the estimated number of persons 17 years of age and over who had ever worked was 154 million, or 96.2 percent of the 1980 U.S. population aged 17 years and over. The remaining 3.8 percent (an estimated 6,146,000 persons) had never worked.

Table A shows the number and percent distribution of the population by longest occupation groups, and by age, sex, race, and family income. Because differences in levels of certain health characteristics are associated with differing composition of the population by age, race, sex, and family income, the percent distributions shown in table A are of interest. For example, farm workers were older than persons in other groups—about 60 percent were aged 45 years and over. In addition, there were more males than females among farm workers and blue-collar workers. Service workers had a higher proportion of black persons than did the other groups. Service workers and farm workers had higher proportions of persons with family incomes less than $10,000 than did the other groups.

Table B presents the number and percent distribution of the population by industrial groups of longest employment, and by age, sex, race, and family income. Workers in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industrial group were older and had less family income than workers in other groups. Office-based industries had a higher proportion of females; a higher proportion of males was found in the other two industrial groups—non-office-based industries and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

Table A. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by selected characteristics, according to work status and occupational group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Characteristic	All persons[1]	Ever worked					Never worked
		Total	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers	
	Number in thousands						
Total[2]	160,149	154,002	72,895	48,058	4,177	21,120	6,146
Age							
17–44 years	92,722	89,575	43,018	27,193	1,678	12,985	3,147
45–64 years	43,536	42,416	20,602	13,640	1,194	4,921	1,120
65 years and over	23,891	22,011	9,274	7,225	1,305	3,214	1,880
Sex							
Male	75,665	74,757	27,276	33,827	3,256	5,899	908
Female	84,484	79,245	45,619	14,231	922	15,221	5,238
Race							
White	140,022	135,100	66,815	41,604	3,592	16,523	4,921
Black	16,842	15,885	4,702	5,608	472	4,159	957
Family income							
Less than $10,000	39,091	36,454	11,665	13,494	1,721	8,000	2,637
$10,000–$24,999	61,415	59,622	27,655	20,639	1,276	7,504	1,793
$25,000 or more	45,491	44,538	28,390	9,987	714	3,746	953
	Percent distribution						
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age							
17–44 years	57.9	58.2	59.0	56.6	40.2	61.5	51.2
45–64 years	27.2	27.5	28.3	28.4	28.6	23.3	18.2
65 years and over	14.9	14.3	12.7	15.0	31.2	15.2	30.6
Sex							
Male	47.2	48.5	37.4	70.4	78.0	27.9	14.8
Female	52.8	51.4	62.6	29.6	22.1	72.1	85.2
Race							
White	87.4	87.7	91.6	86.6	86.0	78.2	80.1
Black	10.5	10.3	6.4	11.7	11.3	19.7	15.6
Family income							
Less than $10,000	24.4	23.7	16.0	28.1	41.2	37.9	42.9
$10,000–$24,999	38.3	38.7	37.9	42.9	30.5	35.5	29.2
$25,000 or more	28.4	28.9	38.9	20.8	17.1	17.7	15.5

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation.
[2]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories and unknown family income.

Overall, 3.8 percent of the 1980 U.S. population 17 years of age and over had never worked. Compared with the overall population, the never-worked population contained higher proportions of older persons, females, black persons, and persons with a family income less than $10,000. Of the persons who had never worked, 4.5 percent were in the labor force looking for a job.

Persons included in this report are classified by their longest occupation and industry and not by their current employment. Therefore, persons may or may not be currently employed, and, if currently employed, they may or may not be employed in their longest job. Tables C and D display this information by longest occupation and industry, respectively. Overall, 63.7 percent of the 1980 population 17 years of age and over who had ever worked were currently employed. Of those currently employed, 57.2 percent were currently employed in their longest job. These percents varied by age and occupational and industrial classes, a point that should be considered when examining the tables in this report.

Length of longest job

Information on length of longest job was obtained in the 1980 National Health Interview Survey for persons 17 years of age and over who had ever worked. This variable is of particular interest when trying to impute potential occupational and industrial exposures as a contributing factor to selected health conditions.

Tables E and 1–8 present the percent distribution of the length in years of longest job by the occupational and industrial

Table B. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by selected characteristics, according to work status and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Characteristic	All persons[1]	Ever worked				Never worked
		Total	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Non-office based	Office based	
	Number in thousands					
Total[2]	160,149	154,002	5,139	54,048	87,319	6,146
Age						
17–44 years	92,722	89,575	2,286	29,293	53,518	3,147
45–64 years	43,536	42,416	1,434	16,717	22,240	1,120
65 years and over	23,891	22,011	1,420	8,037	11,561	1,880
Sex						
Male	74,665	74,757	3,908	34,235	32,316	908
Female	84,484	79,245	1,232	19,812	55,002	5,238
Race						
White	140,022	135,100	4,454	48,189	76,083	4,921
Black	16,842	15,885	518	5,004	9,487	957
Family income						
Less than $10,000	39,091	36,454	2,007	12,274	20,653	2,637
$10,000–$24,999	61,415	59,622	1,633	22,292	33,284	1,793
$25,000 or more	45,491	44,538	979	15,263	26,642	953
	Percent distribution					
Total[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
17–44 years	57.9	58.2	44.5	54.2	61.3	51.2
45–64 years	27.2	27.5	27.9	30.9	25.5	18.2
65 years and over	14.9	14.3	27.6	14.9	13.2	30.6
Sex						
Male	47.2	48.5	76.0	63.3	37.0	14.8
Female	52.8	51.4	24.0	36.6	63.0	85.2
Race						
White	87.4	87.7	86.7	89.2	87.1	80.1
Black	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.2	10.9	15.6
Family income						
Less than $10,000	24.4	23.7	39.0	22.7	23.6	42.9
$10,000–$24,999	38.3	38.7	31.8	41.2	38.1	29.2
$25,000 or more	28.4	28.9	19.0	28.2	30.5	15.5

[1]Includes persons of unknown industry.
[2]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories and unknown family income.

categories. Overall, 42.9 percent of the 1980 population 17 years of age and over who had ever worked were in their longest job 5 years or less; 33.5 percent, 6–19 years; 14.1 percent, 20 years or more; and the remaining 9.5 percent were unknown. Because of a relatively high percentage of unknown job length in some categories, care should be taken in comparing job lengths among groups.

Longest occupation

The average length of the longest job was long for farmers and farm managers and short for service workers, except private household: 62.4 percent of farmers and farm managers had worked 20 years or more, compared with only 6.9 percent of service workers, except private household. Only 8.6 percent of farmers and farm managers, compared with 59.6 percent of service workers, except private household, had worked 5 years or less.

The length of a worker's longest job increases with age, with only 1.2 percent of persons aged 17–44 years holding their longest job 20 years or more, compared with 42.5 percent of persons aged 65 years and over. (As noted, care should be taken when examining data on length of longest job for individuals aged 17–44 years.) However, table 1 shows that the same pattern by occupation held within the age groups (that is, farmers and farm managers had the most years in their longest job, and service workers, except private household, the fewest).

A greater proportion of males (20.5 percent) than females (8.1 percent) had worked in their longest job 20 years or more, although the same pattern (for farmers and farm mana-

Table C. Percent of persons who ever worked who are currently employed, and percent of currently employed persons who are employed in occupation of longest employment, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupation of longest employment	All ages		17–44 years		45–64 years		65 years and over	
	Currently employed[1]	In longest occupation[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest occupation[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest occupation[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest occupation[2]
	Percent							
All persons who ever worked	63.7	57.2	74.2	56.2	65.2	59.9	15.5	57.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	74.5	62.3	83.4	60.6	78.0	66.5	19.5	62.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	75.6	59.8	88.4	59.5	81.8	61.6	23.7	50.4
Sales workers	63.8	54.2	76.2	51.4	63.7	58.4	21.5	66.8
Clerical and kindred workers	60.4	53.4	69.2	52.3	59.6	56.6	10.7	52.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	73.4	61.7	87.5	62.1	75.1	61.6	17.2	54.0
Operatives, except transport	54.9	58.0	70.9	58.8	52.5	57.4	9.5	43.1
Transport equipment operatives	73.2	56.9	83.8	57.8	73.5	56.7	16.8	*35.5
Laborers, except farm	60.6	59.8	69.1	59.5	59.4	62.2	11.1	47.5
Farmers and farm managers	64.5	76.5	94.5	80.3	83.3	74.6	31.3	73.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	51.7	57.9	66.7	58.5	50.0	55.7	9.4	*59.2
Service workers, except private household	57.3	56.3	65.4	53.4	57.2	65.3	14.0	62.9
Private household workers	33.1	72.3	53.0	72.4	45.8	67.8	12.2	83.7
Unknown	42.0	19.2	48.8	20.8	44.0	15.1	5.5	*25.3

[1]Of those in occupation classes of longest employment.
[2]Percent of the currently employed who were employed in their occupation of longest employment.

Table D. Percent of persons who ever worked who are currently employed, and percent of currently employed persons who are employed in industry of longest employment, by age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

Industry of longest employment	All ages		17–44 years		45–64 years		65 years and over	
	Currently employed[1]	In longest industry[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest industry[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest industry[2]	Currently employed[1]	In longest industry[2]
	Percent							
All persons who ever worked	63.7	57.2	74.2	56.2	65.2	59.9	15.5	57.1
Agriculture	59.6	67.3	75.3	65.3	70.1	69.4	24.9	71.5
Forestry and fisheries	58.5	62.4	66.9	65.2	64.8	*56.4	*–	*–
Mining	64.5	57.9	82.8	59.9	71.0	55.9	8.8	*37.4
Construction	71.9	61.3	82.7	60.2	73.4	62.8	19.4	71.6
Manufacturing	63.3	58.2	77.3	59.1	64.2	58.0	11.2	38.9
Transportation and public utilities	67.7	62.0	82.8	63.6	70.9	61.1	11.0	33.3
Wholesale and retail trade	62.7	52.5	71.6	51.1	62.5	56.8	17.6	52.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	68.9	52.4	76.1	50.6	70.2	55.8	23.0	65.8
Services and miscellaneous	64.0	61.4	73.9	58.8	67.2	67.0	17.7	68.6
Public administration	65.2	62.8	77.4	62.4	65.3	64.7	11.3	42.2
Unknown	42.2	17.8	48.6	18.2	45.6	16.2	5.9	*27.1

[1]Of those in industry classes of longest employment.
[2]Percent of the currently employed who were employed in their industry of longest employment.

gers and for service workers, except private household) held for males and females (table 2). In an additional class—laborers, except farm—both males and females had a short duration, similar to that of service workers, except private household.

Overall, among persons who had worked less than 20 years, the percent distribution of duration of longest job among black persons was similar to that among white persons, although black persons had a higher proportion with unknown duration than white persons (12.8 and 9.0 percent, respectively) (table 3). The proportion of professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except farm; and clerical and kindred workers who had worked 20 years or more was approximately twice as great for white as black persons. Farmers and farm managers again had a high percent of long-lasting jobs among both black and white persons.

A higher percent of persons with a family income less than $10,000 than persons with higher family incomes had held their longest job 5 years or less. Again, a high percent of farmers and farm managers and a low percent of service workers, except private household, were in their longest job 20 years or more within each of the income categories (table 4).

Longest industry

Among the industrial classes, the average length of longest job was long for agricultural workers and short for workers in the wholesale and retail trade industry (tables 5–8). An estimated 26.6 percent of workers whose longest job was in the agriculture industry and 55.8 percent of workers in the wholesale and retail trade industry had worked 5 years or less. Conversely, 38.2 percent of workers in the agriculture

Table E. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
All persons who ever worked[1]	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
Occupation of longest employment						
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	44.1	36.7	13.2	6.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	39.5	36.0	16.0	8.6
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	23.3	22.4	42.3	12.0
Service workers	21,120	100.0	57.9	27.7	8.1	6.3
Industry of longest employment						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	100.0	27.0	23.9	37.2	11.9
Non-office based	54,048	100.0	36.3	38.6	17.3	7.8
Office based	87,319	100.0	49.7	32.9	10.9	6.4

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation and industry.

Table F. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
		Percent distribution				
All persons[2]	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
Occupation of longest employment						
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	85.8	14.2	4.3	10.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	79.2	20.8	3.8	16.9
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.2	27.3
Service workers	21,120	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.0	16.1
Industry of longest employment						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	100.0	70.8	29.2	4.4	24.8
Non-office based	54,048	100.0	80.7	19.3	4.1	15.2
Office based	87,319	100.0	83.9	16.1	4.1	12.1
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.
[2]Includes persons of unknown occupation or industry.

industry but only 9.4 percent of wholesale and retail trade workers and 9.5 percent of finance, insurance, and real estate workers had worked 20 years or more.

The pattern noted for the overall population—long duration of employment in the agriculture industry and short duration in the wholesale and retail trade industry—generally held within age, sex, race, and family income groups.

Limitation of activity

The concept of limitation of activity used in this report refers to long-term reduction in activity resulting from chronic disease or impairment. The measurement of this concept in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) permits differentiation among four categories: (1) persons unable to carry on their usual activity, (2) persons limited in the amount or kind of their usual activity, (3) persons limited but not in their usual activity, and (4) persons not limited. Persons limited in their major activity include those in the first two categories, that is, those unable to carry on the usual activity for their age-sex group, whether it is working, keeping house, or going to school, and those restricted in the amount or kind of usual activity for their age-sex group. Persons limited but not in their major activity include persons restricted in other activities such as civic, church, or recreational activities. It should again be noted that those currently employed may be working in jobs that are different from their reported longest job.

Tables F and 9–16 show the percent of persons 17 years of age and over with some degree of limitation of activity

Table G. Number and percent of persons 17 years of age and over with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by leading causes of limitation of activity, work status, and occupational group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Persons limited in activity	Persons with limitation of activity in thousands	Chronic conditions causing limitation		
		Musculoskeletal	Heart	Respiratory
		Percent		
All persons with limitation of activity[1]	29,187	35.7	17.5	7.0
Ever worked				
White-collar workers	10,381	37.1	17.0	6.7
Blue-collar workers	9,974	36.7	17.3	7.8
Farm workers	1,316	27.6	23.3	7.7
Service workers	4,246	36.4	18.4	6.1
Never worked	1,718	30.1	15.8	5.3

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation

Table H. Number and percent of persons 17 years of age and over with limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, by leading causes of limitation, work status, and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Persons limited in activity	Persons with limitation of activity in thousands	Chronic conditions causing limitation		
		Musculoskeletal	Heart	Respiratory
		Percent		
All persons with limitation of activity[1]	29,187	35.7	17.5	7.0
Ever worked				
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,499	30.1	21.8	7.8
Non-office based	10,429	36.8	18.4	7.5
Office based	14,084	36.6	16.7	6.7
Never worked	1,718	30.1	15.8	5.3

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation

due to chronic conditions, according to longest occupational and industrial categories. The tables combine "unable to carry on major activity" and "limited in amount or kind of major activity." An estimated 18.2 percent of the population 17 years of age and over were limited in activity to some degree, and 14.1 percent were limited in their major activity. Persons who had never worked had a higher percent with limitation than those who had ever worked; 28 percent were limited to some degree and 22.9 percent were limited in their major activity.

The leading main causes of limitation of activity were musculoskeletal disorders, heart conditions, and respiratory conditions (tables G and H). These three causes were reported to account for about 60 percent of the limitation in the population 17 years of age and over.

Longest occupation

Among the 12 longest occupational classes, the proportion of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions ranged from 13 percent of professional, technical, and kindred workers and of clerical and kindred workers to 37.6 percent of private household workers (tables 9–12). Some of this difference may be age related.

As would be expected, there was a sharp increase in limitation of activity with increasing age for each of the occupational classes (table 9). Table 10 shows that a lower proportion of female managers and administrators, except farm (15.4 percent), and of clerical and kindred workers (12.3 percent) reported limitation of activity than did their male counterparts (18.6 and 17.3 percent, respectively). However, a higher proportion of female operatives, except transport (23.9 percent), and of farm laborers and farm foremen (34.1 percent) reported limitation of activity than did males (20.7 and 23.6 percent, respectively).

Table 11 displays the percent distribution of limitation of activity by race. The proportion with activity limitation is slightly higher for the black than the white population overall (20.9 and 18.0 percent, respectively). It is interesting to note that in 3 of the 12 classes (professional, technical, and kindred workers; sales workers; clerical and kindred workers), black persons reported significantly less limitation than white persons; however, the differences may be age related. There is an inverse relationship between family income and reported limitation of activity due to chronic conditions for each occupational class (table 12). The percent with limitation was consistently high among farmers and farm managers, ranging from 20.4 percent in the highest income category to 48.9 percent in the lowest income category.

Longest industry

Among the 10 classes of industry of longest employment, the proportion of persons with limited activity due to chronic conditions ranged from 11.5 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry to 27.8 percent in the mining industry and 29.7 percent in the agriculture industry (tables 13–16).

Within each industrial class, there was generally a fourfold to fivefold increase in the percent with activity limitation from the youngest to the oldest age groups (table 13). Nearly 70 percent of those aged 65 years and over whose longest job was in the mining industry reported limitation of activity; this was 9.4 times the percent of persons in the 17–44-year age group. Persons whose longest job was in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry reported a relatively low percent with limitation of activity within each age group.

Males whose longest employment was in the mining or the agriculture industry reported relatively high percents with limitation of activity (29.8 and 29.3 percent, respectively), and those in the finance, insurance, and real estate, the services and miscellaneous, and the wholesale and retail trade industries, relatively low percents with limitation of activity (15.3, 15.5, and 15.9 percent, respectively) (table 14). The same pattern held for females, with women in the agriculture industry reporting a relatively high percent with activity limitation (31.0 percent) and women in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, a relatively low percent (9.6 percent).

Table 15 presents the percent distribution of persons by limitation of activity according to industry and race. Black persons whose longest employment was in the agriculture industry had a higher proportion with limitation of activity than did white persons (42.6 and 28.6 percent, respectively). The proportion was consistently low for persons whose longest employment was in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry for both black and white persons (8.9 and 11.8 percent, respectively). Within each of the three income categories (table 16), persons whose longest employment was in the agriculture industry or the mining industry reported a relatively high percent with limitation of activity, and those in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, a relatively low percent.

Days of disability

"Days of disability" refers to reduction of a person's activity during a 2-week reference period. The four types of disability days (restricted-activity, bed-disability, work-loss, and school-loss days) are reported in the health interview in association with specific acute and chronic conditions. A day of restricted activity is one during which a person reduces his or her normal activity for all or most of the day because of an illness or injury. Each day spent in bed for all or most of the day is counted as a bed-disability day as well as a day of restricted activity. Work-loss days are not included as a separate category in this report because this type of disability day is applicable only to the currently employed. School-loss days are not included as a separate category because of the age composition of the group (17 years and over).

Table J. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
		Days per person per year	
All persons[1]	160,149	21.8	7.6
Occupation of longest employment			
White-collar workers	72,895	17.1	6.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	24.5	8.1
Farm workers	4,177	27.8	7.9
Service workers	21,120	27.6	10.2
Industry of longest employment			
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	27.7	7.9
Non-office based	54,048	23.0	7.6
Office based	87,319	20.0	7.2
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation and industry.

Tables J and 17–24 present the number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year. In 1980, persons aged 17 years and over reported an average of 21.8 restricted-activity days and 7.6 bed-disability days per person. Persons who had never worked reported higher rates of restricted-activity days (30.4 days per person) and bed-disability days (10.8) than the 1980 population aged 17 years and over. Presumably much of this difference is age related.

Longest occupation

Among the 12 occupational classes of longest employment, the number of restricted-activity days per person per year ranged from 15.7 days among professional, technical, and kindred workers to 43.4 among private household workers. Bed-disability days per person per year ranged from 5.2 among professional, technical, and kindred workers to 15.2 among private household workers.

Compared with the overall pattern, there was some variation in the pattern of restricted-activity days among the occupational classes by age (table 17). Table 18 presents the average number of restricted-activity days per person per year by sex. It is interesting to note the high average number of restricted-activity days among the female farm laborers and farm foremen (44.3 days), farmers and farm managers (43.5 days), and private household workers (43.4 days). The average number of restricted-activity days tended to be higher among the black than the white workers. This was especially notable between the black and white farmers and farm managers (58.9 and 24.4 days, respectively) and between the black and white private household workers (53.1 and 33.3 days, respectively) (table 19). There was an inverse relationship between the average number of restricted-activity days and family income (table 20).

Longest industry

Among the 10 industrial classes (tables 21–24), the average number of restricted-activity days per person per year

ranged from 16.8 days among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry to 27.7 days among workers in the agriculture industry and in the forestry and fisheries industry. The average number of bed-disability days was in the range of 7 to 8 days per person for most of the industrial classes, with a notably low number in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry (5.8 days).

Within each age group, workers whose longest job was in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry also reported relatively low rates of restricted-activity days (table 21). In table 22, it is interesting to note that females whose longest job was in the agriculture industry had a high number of restricted-activity and bed-disability days (40.7 and 10.8 days per person per year, respectively). There was generally more restricted activity among black workers than white workers (table 23). Within the family income categories of less than $10,000 and of $25,000 or more, workers whose longest employment was in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry reported relatively low numbers of restricted-activity days. Within the $10,000–$24,999 category, those whose longest employment was in the wholesale and retail trade industry reported a low average number of restricted-activity days (table 24). Workers in the mining industry and in the transportation and public utilities industry whose family income was less than $10,000 reported high average numbers of restricted-activity days (49.5 and 48.6 days per person per year, respectively).

Acute conditions

Acute conditions are defined in the National Health Interview Survey as those illnesses and injuries that have lasted less than 3 months and that have involved either medical attention or 1 day or more of restricted activity. However, to counteract the effect of diminished recall that impairs the validity of the estimates, and differential recall that distorts comparisons, the annual incidence of acute conditions is calculated by including only those conditions that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview and that caused restricted activity or required medical care during this 2-week period.

Although it may appear more plausible to examine acute conditions by current job, tables K and 25–32 present the incidence of acute conditions by categories of longest job. There is insufficient evidence to support or refute an association between acute conditions and longest job. Therefore, in the absence of conclusive evidence, the acute conditions data are presented by categories of longest job. The data by longest occupation may also be compared with acute conditions data by current occupation in the earlier report, "Selected Health Characteristics by Occupation, United States, 1975–76" (NCHS, 1980).

The incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons in 1980 among persons aged 17 years and over was 183.9 (tables K and 25–32). About one-half (52.0 percent) were respiratory in nature. An estimated 52.6 percent of the acute conditions and 35.6 percent of the acute respiratory conditions were medically attended. Persons who had never worked had a lower incidence rate of acute conditions (144.9 per 100 persons) and acute respiratory conditions (75.3 per 100 persons) than the total population aged 17 years and over.

Longest occupation

Among the 12 occupational classes, the acute condition incidence rate ranged from 100.9 per 100 persons among farmers and farm managers to 221.4 per 100 persons among service workers, except private household (tables 25–28). However, this pattern varied within age (table 25), sex (table 26), race (table 27), and family income (table 28) groups.

Longest industry

Among the 10 industrial classes, the acute conditions rate per 100 persons in 1980 ranged from 140.5 among workers in the agriculture industry (74.5 for acute respiratory) to 214.6

Table K. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All persons[1]	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
Occupation of longest employment					
White-collar workers	72,895	197.7	50.0	105.8	33.8
Blue-collar workers	48,058	161.0	55.2	79.6	34.9
Farm workers	4,177	135.7	52.7	70.2	38.9
Service workers	21,120	215.8	55.0	111.0	40.7
Industry of longest employment					
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	144.9	48.3	77.5	35.6
Non-office based	54,048	162.5	53.0	85.7	34.3
Office based	87,319	203.2	52.0	104.9	35.9
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation and industry.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

in the services and miscellaneous industry (111.3 for acute respiratory) (tables 29–32). The pattern of rates among the industrial classes varied by age (table 29), sex (table 30), race (table 31), and family income (table 32) categories, although the rates were consistently low in the agriculture industry for both males and females (table 30), for white and black persons (table 31), and for individuals in the upper two income groups (table 32).

Incidence of persons injured

A person injured is one who has sustained one injury or more in a single episode. Each time a person is involved in an episode in which one injury or more is sustained requiring medical attention or restricted activity for at least 1 day, that person is counted as a person injured. In annual estimates of persons injured, the same person may be counted more than once. Injuries at work are not included as a separate category in this report because this class of injury is applicable only to the currently employed. Occupation and industry data are not presented for the four demographic variables (age, race, sex, and family income), as there were insufficient numbers of sample persons injured to make reliable estimates.

The incidence of persons injured per 100 persons aged 17 years and over in 1980 was 29.0 (tables L, 33, and 34). Persons who had never worked had a significantly lower rate (13.1) per 100 persons.

Longest occupation

Among the 12 occupational classes, the rate of persons injured per 100 persons per year ranged from 23.7 among clerical and kindred workers to 43.7 among laborers, except farm (table 33). The numbers of persons injured among the farm worker groups were insufficient to produce reliable injury rates in those groups.

Longest industry

Among the 10 industrial classes, the rate of persons injured per 100 persons per year ranged from 24.6 in the agriculture industry and 24.7 in the manufacturing industry to 35.4 in the public administration industry and 35.7 in the construction industry (table 34). The high estimate for the mining industry had a relative standard error greater than 30 percent and is therefore unreliable.

Utilization of medical and dental services

Information is obtained through the National Health Interview Survey on the utilization of medical and dental services by the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two measures of hospitalization in short-stay hospitals are derived from questions about the hospitalization of each household member during the year prior to the interview. One of these measures is the number of hospital episodes lasting at least 1 night in the past year or, as used in this report, the proportion of persons who had at least one hospital episode in the past year. The other measure is the rate of short-stay hospital discharges. A short-stay discharge is defined as the completion of a hospital stay of 1 night or more as an inpatient, after which the patient was discharged alive. Differences in the estimating procedures for these two measures are described in appendix I (see "Terms relating to hospitalization").

Table L. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Persons injured per 100 persons per year*
All persons[1]	160,149	29.0
Occupation of longest employment		
White-collar workers	72,895	26.8
Blue-collar workers	48,058	31.2
Farm workers	4,177	23.4
Service workers	21,120	35.9
Industry of longest employment		
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	24.8
Non-office based	54,048	27.2
Office based	87,319	31.1
Never worked	6,146	13.1

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation and industry.

NOTE: Excluded from these statistics are all injuries that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Tables M and 35–42 present the rate of utilization of medical and dental services. Comparison of the overall adult population (17 years of age and over) with adult persons who had never worked shows the following. Overall, an estimated 12.3 percent of persons had one or more short-stay hospital episodes in the year prior to the interview. The proportion of persons who had never worked who had such an episode was higher (15.6 percent). The number of short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons aged 17 years and over in 1980 was 16.7 for the overall adult population and 21.5 for those who had never worked. The length of stay per discharge was 8.0 days both for the 1980 adult population and for those who had never worked. The proportion of the overall population with at least one physician visit within the year prior to the interview was 74.3 percent, which was similar to the 73.2 percent of persons who had never worked. The number of physician visits per person in 1980 (4.9) was similar to the number among those who had never worked (4.8). The percent of persons with at least one dental visit in the year prior to the interview (49.8) was higher than the percent for persons who had never worked (37.1). The number of dental visits per person per year was 1.7 for the overall population and 1.2 for those who had never worked, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Longest occupation

Among the 12 occupation classes, the proportion of persons with one short-stay hospital episode or more ranged from 10.3 percent among sales workers to 14.8 percent among operatives, except transport (tables 35–38). Short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year varied from 13.7 among the professional, technical, and kindred workers to 22.4 among farmers and farm managers. The length of stay per discharge

Table M. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by occupational group and industrial group of longest employment: United States, 1980

Occupational and industrial group of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
All persons[1]	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
Occupation of longest employment								
White collar workers	72,895	11.4	14.8	6.9	77.0	5.1	60.2	2.1
Blue-collar workers	48,058	12.7	17.6	8.8	70.5	4.5	39.9	1.3
Farm workers	4,177	12.5	18.6	9.2	67.2	4.1	34.6	0.9
Service workers	21,120	14.2	19.4	7.8	77.0	5.5	44.6	1.4
Industry of longest employment								
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	5,139	12.0	18.3	9.0	68.1	3.9	37.8	1.2
Non-office based	54,048	12.3	16.9	8.3	72.2	4.7	45.7	1.6
Office based	87,319	12.2	16.3	7.6	76.5	5.1	54.3	1.8
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2

[1]Includes persons of unknown occupation and industry.

ranged from 6.3 days among the professional, technical, and kindred workers to 10.2 days among private household workers and laborers, except farm.

The proportion with physician visits in the year prior to the interview ranged from 66.1 percent of farm laborers and farm foremen to 79.5 percent of clerical and kindred workers. The number of physician visits per person varied from 3.8 for craftsmen and kindred workers to 6.2 for private household workers.

Only 27.3 percent of private household workers had a dental visit within the year prior to the interview, compared with 66.1 percent of the professional, technical, and kindred workers. The rate of dental visits per person per year ranged from 0.9 among farmers and farm managers and among farm laborers and farm foremen to 2.2 among professional, technical, and kindred workers.

The rate of utilization of medical and dental services varied by age (table 35), sex (table 36), race (table 37), and family income (table 38). However, two observations are noteworthy. Farm laborers and farm foremen had a consistently low utilization of physician and dental services. Private household workers had a relatively high rate of physician visits and relatively low utilization of dental services.

Longest industry

Among the 10 industrial classes (tables 39–42), the proportion of persons with hospital episodes ranged from 10.7 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry and 10.8 percent in the construction industry to 15.4 percent in the mining industry. Short-stay hospital discharges per 100 persons per year ranged from 13.3 in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry to 21.5 in the mining industry. The length of stay per discharge ranged from 5.9 days among workers in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry to 11.9 days among workers in the mining industry. (The low estimate for workers in the forestry and fisheries industry is unreliable.)

The proportion who reported one physician visit or more in the year prior to the interview varied from 64.7 percent of workers in the construction industry to 77.7 percent of workers in the services and miscellaneous industry. The number of physician visits per person per year ranged from 3.7 in the construction industry to 5.5 in the mining industry.

The proportion of persons with one or more dental visits ranged from 37.4 percent in the agriculture industry to 62.0 percent in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry. The only industry in which workers averaged more than two dental visits per person per year was the finance, insurance, and real estate industry (2.2 visits per person).

As with occupation, the rate of utilization of medical and dental services by industry of longest employment varied by age (table 39), sex (table 40), race (table 41), and family income (table 42). However, several consistencies among population groups are worth noting. Persons whose longest employment was in the mining industry had a high rate of short-stay hospital utilization across the two older age groups, males, white persons, and all income levels. Persons in the construction industry consistently reported low utilization of physician services. Consistently low percents of persons in the agriculture industry reported dental visits in the past year, and persons in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry reported high utilization of dental services across age, race, sex, and family income categories.

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Table 1. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
17 years and over						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	44.1	36.7	13.2	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	39.1	39.8	15.1	6.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	29.0	42.4	20.8	7.8
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	50.4	31.6	11.1	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	53.0	33.2	8.8	5.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	39.5	36.0	16.0	8.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	30.4	39.7	20.5	9.5
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	44.5	35.4	13.5	6.6
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	32.5	40.2	15.8	11.5
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	53.7	24.8	11.4	10.1
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	23.3	22.4	42.3	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	8.6	19.8	62.4	9.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	40.0	25.4	19.4	15.2
Service workers	21,120	100.0	57.9	27.7	8.1	6.3
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	59.6	27.1	6.9	6.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	42.0	32.9	19.3	5.9
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	21.8	10.8	12.4	55.0
17–44 years						
All persons	89,575	100.0	61.3	27.1	1.2	10.5
White-collar workers	43,018	100.0	62.7	29.8	0.9	6.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13,052	100.0	55.5	37.1	1.2	6.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,710	100.0	50.4	39.3	1.5	8.7
Sales workers	5,097	100.0	71.2	19.8	*0.4	8.6
Clerical and kindred workers	18,159	100.0	69.9	23.9	0.7	5.6
Blue-collar workers	27,193	100.0	57.8	30.6	1.2	10.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,664	100.0	48.5	38.3	1.9	11.3
Operatives, except transport	10,589	100.0	63.4	27.5	0.9	8.1
Transport equipment operatives	2,630	100.0	49.3	36.3	*0.7	13.7
Laborers, except farm	4,310	100.0	70.2	17.5	*0.6	11.7
Farm workers	1,678	100.0	45.0	30.9	5.8	18.2
Farmers and farm managers	554	100.0	29.4	44.0	12.3	14.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,124	100.0	52.8	24.5	*2.7	20.2
Service workers	12,985	100.0	76.4	15.8	0.4	7.3
Service workers, except private household	12,453	100.0	76.6	15.8	0.4	7.3
Private household workers	532	100.0	71.6	17.3	*2.4	8.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,700	100.0	32.5	11.4	3.2	52.9
45–64 years						
All persons	42,416	100.0	18.5	46.6	26.7	8.2
White-collar workers	20,602	100.0	18.8	50.6	24.7	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,779	100.0	13.4	49.4	30.9	6.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,730	100.0	9.9	50.0	31.9	8.1
Sales workers	2,534	100.0	24.9	50.1	19.4	5.5
Clerical and kindred workers	7,559	100.0	26.6	52.0	17.3	4.1
Blue-collar workers	13,640	100.0	16.3	47.2	29.6	6.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5,120	100.0	8.6	46.4	36.6	8.4
Operatives, except transport	5,987	100.0	24.5	47.6	23.0	4.9
Transport equipment operatives	1,312	100.0	9.1	51.1	31.2	8.7
Laborers, except farm	1,221	100.0	16.8	45.1	30.5	7.7
Farm workers	1,194	100.0	11.5	21.2	59.3	8.1
Farmers and farm managers	747	100.0	*2.4	17.4	72.8	7.4
Farm laborers and farm foremen	447	100.0	26.6	27.5	36.5	9.4
Service workers	4,921	100.0	29.4	49.2	16.3	5.1
Service workers, except private household	4,288	100.0	29.2	50.3	15.3	5.2
Private household workers	633	100.0	30.6	41.9	22.7	*4.7
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,059	100.0	6.3	11.6	33.6	48.6

Table 1. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
65 years and over		Percent distribution				
All persons	22,011	100.0	15.1	34.6	42.5	7.9
White-collar workers	9,274	100.0	14.4	37.5	44.2	3.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,468	100.0	12.3	31.8	51.8	4.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,217	100.0	5.1	35.3	55.1	4.5
Sales workers	1,486	100.0	22.1	40.1	33.8	4.1
Clerical and kindred workers	3,103	100.0	19.1	42.3	35.3	3.3
Blue-collar workers	7,225	100.0	13.9	35.2	46.0	5.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,588	100.0	5.8	31.6	58.0	4.6
Operatives, except transport	3,417	100.0	20.6	38.5	35.9	5.0
Transport equipment operatives	500	100.0	*5.2	32.6	55.0	7.2
Laborers, except farm	720	100.0	17.2	34.0	44.0	*4.7
Farm workers	1,305	100.0	6.1	12.6	73.6	7.7
Farmers and farm managers	923	100.0	*1.2	7.2	83.9	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	381	100.0	18.1	25.7	48.8	*7.3
Service workers	3,214	100.0	26.8	42.4	26.4	4.4
Service workers, except private household	2,327	100.0	24.7	45.0	26.2	4.2
Private household workers	887	100.0	32.2	35.7	26.9	5.1
Ever worked, occupation unknown	993	100.0	3.5	6.5	11.9	78.0

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 2. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1990

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
Both sexes						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	44.1	36.7	13.2	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	39.1	39.8	15.1	6.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	29.0	42.4	20.8	7.8
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	50.4	31.6	11.1	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	53.0	33.2	8.8	5.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	39.5	36.0	16.0	8.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	30.4	39.7	20.5	9.5
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	44.5	35.4	13.5	6.6
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	32.5	40.2	15.8	11.5
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	53.7	24.8	11.4	10.1
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	23.3	22.4	42.3	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	8.6	19.8	62.4	9.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	40.0	25.4	19.4	15.2
Service workers	21,120	100.0	57.9	27.7	8.1	6.3
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	59.6	27.1	6.9	6.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	42.0	32.9	19.3	5.9
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	21.8	10.8	12.4	55.0
Male						
All persons	74,757	100.0	33.1	35.2	20.5	11.2
White-collar workers	27,276	100.0	29.4	40.1	21.6	8.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,916	100.0	29.2	42.1	20.7	7.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,173	100.0	22.0	43.6	24.8	9.5
Sales workers	3,825	100.0	35.8	36.1	17.9	10.2
Clerical and kindred workers	4,361	100.0	39.9	31.7	20.3	8.2
Blue-collar workers	33,827	100.0	34.7	36.5	18.6	10.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,598	100.0	28.5	39.9	21.5	10.0
Operatives, except transport	8,872	100.0	37.3	35.7	17.9	9.2
Transport equipment operatives	4,085	100.0	30.5	40.5	16.9	12.2
Laborers, except farm	5,272	100.0	51.7	24.8	12.4	11.1
Farm workers	3,256	100.0	19.3	21.9	45.7	13.0
Farmers and farm managers	1,987	100.0	7.9	18.7	64.3	9.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,269	100.0	37.4	27.0	16.5	19.0
Service workers	5,899	100.0	51.4	27.5	11.8	9.3
Service workers, except private household	5,860	100.0	51.4	27.5	11.8	9.3
Private household workers	39	100.0	*53.8	*25.6	*15.4	*5.1
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,499	100.0	29.3	15.2	20.6	34.8
Female						
All persons	79,245	100.0	52.1	32.0	8.1	7.9
White-collar workers	45,619	100.0	52.9	34.6	8.1	4.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,383	100.0	47.7	37.8	10.2	4.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,484	100.0	43.3	39.9	12.4	4.4
Sales workers	5,292	100.0	60.9	28.3	6.2	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers	24,460	100.0	55.4	33.5	6.7	4.4
Blue-collar workers	14,231	100.0	50.8	34.8	9.8	4.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,775	100.0	46.5	37.6	11.2	4.7
Operatives, except transport	11,120	100.0	50.2	35.1	10.1	4.6
Transport equipment operatives	357	100.0	55.5	37.5	*3.6	*3.6
Laborers, except farm	979	100.0	64.4	24.6	6.3	4.8
Farm workers	922	100.0	37.2	24.1	30.2	8.6
Farmers and farm managers	237	100.0	15.2	29.1	46.0	*9.7
Farm laborers and farm foremen	684	100.0	44.7	22.4	24.7	8.2
Service workers	15,221	100.0	60.4	27.8	6.6	5.2
Service workers, except private household	13,208	100.0	63.2	27.0	4.7	5.1
Private household workers	2,013	100.0	41.7	33.0	19.4	5.9
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,253	100.0	11.5	4.7	*1.0	82.8

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 3. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
All races[1]						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	44.1	36.7	13.2	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	39.1	39.8	15.1	6.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	29.0	42.4	20.8	7.8
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	50.4	31.6	11.1	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	53.0	33.2	8.8	5.0
Blue-collar workers	48,056	100.0	39.5	36.0	16.0	8.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	30.4	39.7	20.5	9.5
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	44.5	35.4	13.5	6.6
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	32.5	40.2	15.8	11.5
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	53.7	24.8	11.4	10.1
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	23.3	22.4	42.3	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	8.6	19.8	62.4	9.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	40.0	25.4	19.4	15.2
Service workers	21,120	100.0	57.9	27.7	8.1	6.3
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	59.6	27.1	6.9	6.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	42.0	32.9	19.3	5.9
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	21.8	10.8	12.4	55.0
White						
All persons	135,100	100.0	42.7	33.8	14.5	9.0
White-collar workers	66,815	100.0	43.4	37.0	13.8	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,383	100.0	38.6	39.9	15.8	5.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,900	100.0	28.0	42.8	21.5	7.7
Sales workers	8,603	100.0	49.8	31.9	11.6	6.7
Clerical and kindred workers	25,929	100.0	52.4	33.6	9.2	4.7
Blue-collar workers	41,604	100.0	39.3	36.1	16.4	8.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,822	100.0	30.3	39.8	21.0	9.0
Operatives, except transport	17,091	100.0	44.1	35.2	14.2	6.4
Transport equipment operatives	3,722	100.0	32.7	40.7	15.5	11.1
Laborers, except farm	4,969	100.0	56.6	23.9	10.1	9.4
Farm workers	3,592	100.0	23.1	21.2	43.7	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,088	100.0	9.0	19.2	63.1	8.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,504	100.0	42.6	24.1	16.8	16.6
Service workers	16,523	100.0	60.7	26.4	6.9	6.0
Service workers, except private household	15,474	100.0	60.9	26.4	6.6	6.1
Private household workers	1,049	100.0	57.7	26.0	11.1	5.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	6,566	100.0	22.2	11.5	13.4	52.8
Black						
All persons	15,885	100.0	42.5	33.2	11.5	12.8
White-collar workers	4,702	100.0	50.8	34.2	6.2	8.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,334	100.0	41.1	40.9	8.7	9.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	533	100.0	43.9	35.5	9.8	10.9
Sales workers	381	100.0	56.4	29.1	*2.6	11.8
Clerical and kindred workers	2,454	100.0	56.8	31.1	4.7	7.5
Blue-collar workers	5,608	100.0	38.2	36.7	13.7	11.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,312	100.0	28.7	39.8	15.7	15.7
Operatives, except transport	2,498	100.0	44.3	37.8	10.1	7.8
Transport equipment operatives	654	100.0	29.4	39.4	18.5	12.7
Laborers, except farm	1,145	100.0	41.0	29.2	16.8	13.2
Farm workers	472	100.0	24.6	30.5	33.7	11.0
Farmers and farm managers	98	100.0	* –	*32.7	48.0	*19.4
Farm laborers and farm foremen	373	100.0	31.1	30.0	29.8	*9.1
Service workers	4,159	100.0	46.1	33.3	13.1	7.4
Service workers, except private household	3,190	100.0	52.6	31.3	8.4	7.6
Private household workers	970	100.0	24.7	39.9	28.6	6.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	944	100.0	19.5	7.4	6.6	66.5

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
All family incomes[1]						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	44.1	36.7	13.2	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	39.1	39.8	15.1	6.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	29.0	42.4	20.8	7.8
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	50.4	31.6	11.1	7.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	53.0	33.2	8.8	5.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	39.5	36.0	16.0	8.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	30.4	39.7	20.5	9.5
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	44.5	35.4	13.5	6.6
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	32.5	40.2	15.8	11.5
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	53.7	24.8	11.4	10.1
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	23.3	22.4	42.3	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	8.6	19.8	62.4	9.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	40.0	25.4	19.4	15.2
Service workers	21,120	100.0	57.9	27.7	8.1	6.3
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	59.6	27.1	6.9	6.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	42.0	32.9	19.3	5.9
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	21.8	10.8	12.4	55.0
Less than $10,000						
All persons	36,454	100.0	47.6	28.8	16.1	7.5
White-collar workers	11,665	100.0	50.8	29.9	15.6	3.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,434	100.0	50.6	29.8	16.2	3.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,849	100.0	32.7	36.7	25.8	4.8
Sales workers	1,952	100.0	51.4	30.6	14.0	4.0
Clerical and kindred workers	5,430	100.0	56.8	27.3	12.4	3.5
Blue-collar workers	13,494	100.0	43.2	31.8	18.3	6.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,804	100.0	34.4	32.7	25.0	7.9
Operatives, except transport	6,425	100.0	47.1	32.7	15.5	4.8
Transport equipment operatives	1,154	100.0	35.2	34.8	20.5	9.5
Laborers, except farm	2,110	100.0	51.8	26.1	13.9	8.2
Farm workers	1,721	100.0	24.7	22.1	41.8	11.3
Farmers and farm managers	781	100.0	8.5	16.8	64.9	9.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	940	100.0	38.2	26.6	22.6	12.6
Service workers	8,000	100.0	59.2	27.2	9.8	3.9
Service workers, except private household	6,795	100.0	62.8	25.9	7.7	3.6
Private household workers	1,205	100.0	38.3	34.8	21.5	5.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,574	100.0	29.1	9.0	5.6	56.4
$10,000–$24,999						
All persons	59,622	100.0	44.8	34.7	12.8	7.7
White-collar workers	27,655	100.0	47.4	36.0	11.7	4.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,684	100.0	44.1	38.1	13.3	4.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,695	100.0	33.9	40.3	19.6	6.2
Sales workers	3,270	100.0	53.2	31.6	9.0	6.1
Clerical and kindred workers	12,006	100.0	53.3	34.2	8.3	4.3
Blue-collar workers	20,639	100.0	39.6	38.3	14.6	7.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	7,768	100.0	31.5	41.6	18.5	8.4
Operatives, except transport	8,576	100.0	44.6	37.4	12.0	6.0
Transport equipment operatives	1,945	100.0	32.1	43.9	14.8	9.3
Laborers, except farm	2,350	100.0	53.9	26.5	11.0	8.7
Farm workers	1,276	100.0	22.7	24.8	41.6	10.9
Farmers and farm managers	676	100.0	8.3	21.4	65.1	5.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	601	100.0	38.9	28.5	15.1	17.3
Service workers	7,504	100.0	59.3	28.0	6.4	6.2
Service workers, except private household	7,004	100.0	59.9	27.8	5.9	6.3
Private household workers	500	100.0	50.8	30.8	14.0	*4.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,547	100.0	28.0	14.7	14.6	42.6

[1]Includes unknown family income.

Table 4. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
$25,000 or more		Percent distribution				
All persons	44,538	100.0	40.1	37.6	13.4	9.0
White-collar workers	28,390	100.0	39.9	40.4	12.7	7.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,996	100.0	33.5	44.1	15.5	7.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,976	100.0	25.9	46.6	18.6	8.9
Sales workers	3,127	100.0	48.7	32.2	11.0	8.1
Clerical and kindred workers	9,292	100.0	52.9	35.2	6.5	5.3
Blue-collar workers	9,987	100.0	37.5	38.7	14.4	9.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4,401	100.0	27.6	44.6	18.5	9.3
Operatives, except transport	3,311	100.0	43.0	37.1	12.6	7.3
Transport equipment operatives	1,018	100.0	32.6	43.0	10.7	13.7
Laborers, except farm	1,258	100.0	61.5	19.0	8.1	11.4
Farm workers	714	100.0	24.1	21.4	42.7	11.8
Farmers and farm managers	500	100.0	11.2	23.4	56.6	8.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	214	100.0	54.7	16.8	*9.8	18.7
Service workers	3,746	100.0	58.8	27.0	5.6	8.6
Service workers, except private household	3,661	100.0	58.8	27.1	5.5	8.5
Private household workers	85	100.0	60.0	*21.2	*7.1	*11.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,701	100.0	22.6	14.3	23.0	40.1

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 5. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and industry of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
17 years and over		Percent distribution				
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	26.6	23.5	38.2	11.7
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	35.0	32.7	16.4	16.4
Mining	1,308	100.0	30.3	36.8	20.4	12.5
Construction	7,757	100.0	35.9	34.9	17.6	11.6
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	38.3	39.0	16.1	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	29.6	40.6	21.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	55.8	27.9	9.4	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	49.8	35.3	9.5	5.4
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	48.1	35.1	10.6	6.1
Public administration	8,578	100.0	35.4	38.6	19.1	6.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	21.2	10.8	12.1	55.9
17–44 years						
All persons	89,575	100.0	61.3	27.1	1.2	10.5
Agriculture	2,151	100.0	48.8	29.5	4.8	16.9
Forestry and fisheries	135	100.0	51.1	*24.4	*1.5	*23.0
Mining	632	100.0	54.1	28.6	*0.3	16.9
Construction	4,717	100.0	53.2	31.6	1.9	13.3
Manufacturing	19,237	100.0	57.0	33.7	1.2	8.1
Transportation and public utilities	4,707	100.0	46.9	41.9	1.3	9.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19,921	100.0	73.9	17.7	0.4	7.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,991	100.0	66.1	27.4	0.8	5.7
Services and miscellaneous	23,960	100.0	65.8	26.6	0.8	6.8
Public administration	4,646	100.0	54.2	36.4	2.2	7.2
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,477	100.0	31.9	11.1	2.9	54.0
45–64 years						
All persons	42,416	100.0	18.5	46.6	26.7	8.2
Agriculture	1,369	100.0	11.8	24.8	55.8	7.6
Forestry and fisheries	65	100.0	*13.8	*30.8	*44.6	*7.7
Mining	420	100.0	9.3	50.7	28.8	11.2
Construction	2,018	100.0	10.4	44.5	35.2	10.0
Manufacturing	11,376	100.0	17.5	49.3	27.8	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	2,903	100.0	12.0	44.0	36.8	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	7,192	100.0	25.5	48.8	20.0	5.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,832	100.0	21.6	54.9	17.6	5.8
Services and miscellaneous	10,334	100.0	22.3	52.5	19.6	5.6
Public administration	2,882	100.0	14.3	43.1	35.3	7.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,025	100.0	5.8	12.4	32.8	48.9
65 years and over						
All persons	22,011	100.0	15.1	34.6	42.5	7.9
Agriculture	1,394	100.0	6.9	13.0	72.5	7.7
Forestry and fisheries	*26	100.0	*–	*80.8	*19.2	*–
Mining	256	100.0	*5.9	34.0	56.3	*3.9
Construction	1,021	100.0	7.0	31.0	55.5	6.5
Manufacturing	5,341	100.0	15.1	35.9	44.7	4.3
Transportation and public utilities	1,419	100.0	8.2	29.0	58.1	4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3,878	100.0	18.6	41.3	35.7	4.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	838	100.0	14.1	39.5	43.2	*3.1
Services and miscellaneous	5,796	100.0	21.0	39.7	35.0	4.2
Public administration	1,049	100.0	10.5	36.2	49.7	3.6
Ever worked, industry unknown	994	100.0	4.0	6.2	11.3	78.4

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 6. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to sex and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and industry of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
Both sexes						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	26.6	23.5	38.2	11.7
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	35.0	32.7	16.4	16.4
Mining	1,308	100.0	30.3	36.8	20.4	12.5
Construction	7,757	100.0	35.9	34.9	17.6	11.6
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	38.3	39.0	16.1	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	29.6	40.6	21.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	55.8	27.9	9.4	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	49.8	35.3	9.5	5.4
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	48.1	35.1	10.6	6.1
Public administration	8,578	100.0	35.4	38.6	19.1	6.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	21.2	10.8	12.1	55.9
Male						
All persons	74,757	100.0	33.1	35.2	20.5	11.2
Agriculture	3,733	100.0	21.7	22.9	42.4	13.0
Forestry and fisheries	175	100.0	29.7	35.4	*17.7	*17.1
Mining	1,105	100.0	25.4	39.0	22.1	13.6
Construction	7,004	100.0	34.5	35.4	18.1	12.0
Manufacturing	20,160	100.0	29.6	40.9	21.3	8.2
Transportation and public utilities	5,966	100.0	22.6	40.2	27.1	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	12,925	100.0	45.6	30.1	14.1	10.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,501	100.0	35.4	39.3	17.2	8.1
Services and miscellaneous	12,020	100.0	38.7	35.9	15.6	9.8
Public administration	4,870	100.0	24.4	40.9	26.3	8.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,296	100.0	28.9	15.5	20.4	35.2
Female						
All persons	79,245	100.0	52.1	32.0	8.1	7.9
Agriculture	1,181	100.0	42.1	25.3	24.8	7.7
Forestry and fisheries	51	100.0	*51.0	*23.5	*11.8	*13.7
Mining	203	100.0	56.7	25.1	*11.3	*6.9
Construction	752	100.0	49.7	29.9	13.3	7.0
Manufacturing	15,794	100.0	49.3	36.5	9.4	4.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,063	100.0	43.2	41.2	11.1	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	18,066	100.0	63.0	26.3	6.1	4.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	100.0	56.7	33.4	5.7	4.1
Services and miscellaneous	28,069	100.0	52.2	34.8	8.4	4.6
Public administration	3,707	100.0	49.9	35.7	9.6	4.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	3,200	100.0	10.8	4.6	*1.0	83.6

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 7. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to race and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and industry of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
All races[1]						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	26.6	23.5	38.2	11.7
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	35.0	32.7	16.4	16.4
Mining	1,308	100.0	30.3	36.8	20.4	12.5
Construction	7,757	100.0	35.9	34.9	17.6	11.6
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	38.3	39.0	16.1	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	29.6	40.6	21.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	55.8	27.9	9.4	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	49.8	35.3	9.5	5.4
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	48.1	35.1	10.6	6.1
Public administration	8,578	100.0	35.4	38.6	19.1	6.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	21.2	10.8	12.1	55.9
White						
All persons	135,100	100.0	42.7	33.8	14.5	9.0
Agriculture	4,251	100.0	27.0	22.4	39.0	11.6
Forestry and fisheries	203	100.0	37.9	31.5	*16.3	*14.3
Mining	1,240	100.0	29.7	36.8	21.0	12.5
Construction	6,969	100.0	35.9	35.2	18.0	10.9
Manufacturing	31,980	100.0	37.6	39.2	16.9	6.3
Transportation and public utilities	8,000	100.0	29.2	41.0	22.1	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	28,243	100.0	55.4	28.2	9.7	6.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,939	100.0	48.8	36.1	10.0	5.0
Services and miscellaneous	33,851	100.0	48.5	35.1	10.5	5.9
Public administration	7,050	100.0	33.8	39.5	20.5	6.2
Ever worked, industry unknown	6,376	100.0	21.2	11.6	13.2	54.0
Black						
All persons	15,885	100.0	42.5	33.2	11.5	12.8
Agriculture	509	100.0	23.6	31.4	33.0	11.8
Forestry and fisheries	*9	100.0	*22.2	*44.4	*–	*33.3
Mining	61	100.0	*45.9	*31.1	*9.8	*14.8
Construction	665	100.0	32.6	33.8	15.6	17.7
Manufacturing	3,370	100.0	41.4	38.4	10.3	9.9
Transportation and public utilities	908	100.0	30.8	38.1	19.4	11.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2,159	100.0	57.4	26.0	6.6	10.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	586	100.0	58.2	27.6	*4.1	10.1
Services and miscellaneous	5,428	100.0	44.2	36.4	11.8	7.5
Public administration	1,314	100.0	42.0	35.1	12.6	10.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	877	100.0	20.3	6.7	6.2	66.8

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 8. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over who ever worked by length of longest job, according to family income and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and industry of longest employment	Estimated ever-worked population in thousands	Length of longest job				
		All lengths	5 years or less	6–19 years	20 years or more	Unknown
		Percent distribution				
All family incomes[1]						
All persons	154,002	100.0	42.9	33.5	14.1	9.5
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	26.6	23.5	38.2	11.7
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	35.0	32.7	16.4	16.4
Mining	1,308	100.0	30.3	36.8	20.4	12.5
Construction	7,757	100.0	35.9	34.9	17.6	11.6
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	38.3	39.0	16.1	6.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	29.6	40.6	21.7	8.2
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	55.8	27.9	9.4	7.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	49.8	35.3	9.5	5.4
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	48.1	35.1	10.6	6.1
Public administration	8,578	100.0	35.4	38.6	19.1	6.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	21.2	10.8	12.1	55.9
Less than $10,000						
All persons	36,454	100.0	47.6	28.8	16.1	7.5
Agriculture	1,948	100.0	27.9	22.7	38.7	10.7
Forestry and fisheries	59	100.0	*37.3	*35.6	*10.2	*18.6
Mining	306	100.0	28.1	31.0	30.1	*10.8
Construction	1,965	100.0	39.5	30.4	19.7	10.4
Manufacturing	8,349	100.0	42.7	33.7	18.8	4.8
Transportation and public utilities	1,654	100.0	33.0	32.0	28.8	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	8,178	100.0	59.4	25.0	11.1	4.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,084	100.0	54.0	29.2	13.2	3.6
Services and miscellaneous	9,956	100.0	52.7	30.9	12.3	4.0
Public administration	1,435	100.0	50.5	28.3	17.3	4.0
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,520	100.0	27.2	9.0	5.1	58.8
$10,000–$24,999						
All persons	59,622	100.0	44.8	34.7	12.8	7.7
Agriculture	1,539	100.0	26.3	24.8	37.2	11.6
Forestry and fisheries	94	100.0	41.5	*26.6	*22.3	*10.6
Mining	474	100.0	33.8	38.0	19.2	9.1
Construction	3,138	100.0	37.2	38.1	15.0	9.6
Manufacturing	15,067	100.0	40.5	39.0	14.5	5.9
Transportation and public utilities	3,613	100.0	31.2	40.8	20.9	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11,888	100.0	56.3	29.3	8.2	6.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,976	100.0	54.2	33.5	8.2	4.1
Services and miscellaneous	14,780	100.0	50.5	35.5	8.7	5.3
Public administration	3,640	100.0	34.9	39.9	18.8	6.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,414	100.0	28.7	14.5	13.9	42.9
$25,000 or more						
All persons	44,538	100.0	40.1	37.6	13.4	9.0
Agriculture	918	100.0	28.5	24.9	35.9	10.6
Forestry and fisheries	61	100.0	*24.6	*45.9	*14.8	*14.8
Mining	436	100.0	31.9	39.4	15.1	13.8
Construction	1,957	100.0	33.7	36.8	17.5	12.1
Manufacturing	9,767	100.0	33.1	44.3	15.4	7.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,103	100.0	27.7	46.2	17.5	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8,352	100.0	55.3	28.6	8.1	8.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,049	100.0	45.5	39.5	8.7	6.4
Services and miscellaneous	12,327	100.0	43.9	38.6	10.2	7.2
Public administration	2,914	100.0	30.7	42.3	20.2	6.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,653	100.0	22.2	14.7	22.4	40.7

[1]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	Limitation of activity		
			No limitation of activity	Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
17–65 years and over			Percent distribution			
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	85.8	14.2	4.3	10.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	87.0	13.0	4.5	8.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	82.5	17.5	4.7	12.9
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.3	11.6
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.8	9.2
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	79.2	20.8	3.8	16.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.5	15.6
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	77.5	22.5	4.2	18.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	79.8	20.2	3.8	16.3
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	79.9	20.1	3.5	16.6
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.2	27.3
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	64.7	35.3	4.3	31.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.1	23.1
Service workers	21,120	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.0	16.1
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.8	14.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	62.4	37.6	6.1	31.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	80.0	20.0	4.1	15.9
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
17–44 years						
All persons	92,722	100.0	91.4	8.6	3.1	5.5
White-collar workers	43,018	100.0	92.8	7.2	3.2	4.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13,052	100.0	93.2	6.8	3.4	3.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,710	100.0	92.0	8.0	3.4	4.6
Sales workers	5,097	100.0	93.2	6.9	3.0	3.8
Clerical and kindred workers	18,159	100.0	92.8	7.2	3.0	4.2
Blue-collar workers	27,193	100.0	90.5	9.5	3.0	6.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,664	100.0	92.0	8.0	3.0	5.0
Operatives, except transport	10,589	100.0	89.4	10.6	3.0	7.6
Transport equipment operatives	2,630	100.0	90.2	9.8	3.7	6.1
Laborers, except farm	4,310	100.0	90.1	9.9	2.9	7.1
Farm workers	1,678	100.0	92.7	7.3	2.4	4.9
Farmers and farm managers	554	100.0	94.9	*5.1	*1.4	*3.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,124	100.0	91.6	8.4	*2.9	5.5
Service workers	12,985	100.0	90.4	9.6	2.9	6.7
Service workers, except private household	12,453	100.0	90.6	9.4	2.9	6.5
Private household workers	532	100.0	86.3	13.7	*2.4	11.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,700	100.0	88.8	11.2	3.2	8.0
Never worked	3,147	100.0	86.5	13.6	3.3	10.3
45–64 years						
All persons	43,536	100.0	76.1	23.9	5.1	18.8
White-collar workers	20,602	100.0	81.7	18.3	5.4	12.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,779	100.0	83.1	16.9	5.8	11.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,730	100.0	80.6	19.4	5.3	14.1
Sales workers	2,534	100.0	78.1	21.9	5.9	16.0
Clerical and kindred workers	7,559	100.0	82.5	17.5	5.1	12.4
Blue-collar workers	13,640	100.0	71.9	28.1	4.5	23.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5,120	100.0	75.0	25.0	3.6	21.3
Operatives, except transport	5,987	100.0	70.8	29.2	5.4	23.8
Transport equipment operatives	1,312	100.0	70.3	29.7	4.3	25.4
Laborers, except farm	1,221	100.0	66.3	33.8	4.3	29.6
Farm workers	1,194	100.0	65.2	34.8	5.1	29.7
Farmers and farm managers	747	100.0	70.8	29.2	*4.6	24.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen	447	100.0	55.7	44.3	*5.8	38.5
Service workers	4,921	100.0	70.7	29.3	4.9	24.4
Service workers, except private household	4,288	100.0	71.7	28.3	4.7	23.6
Private household workers	633	100.0	63.8	36.2	5.7	30.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,059	100.0	72.6	27.4	5.1	22.4
Never worked	1,120	100.0	65.5	34.4	8.5	26.0

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities

Table 9. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
			Percent distribution			
65 years and over						
All persons	23,891	100.0	54.8	45.2	6.2	39.0
White-collar workers	9,274	100.0	61.9	38.1	6.5	31.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,468	100.0	63.2	36.8	7.5	29.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,217	100.0	57.6	42.5	7.1	35.4
Sales workers	1,486	100.0	62.9	37.1	6.1	31.0
Clerical and kindred workers	3,103	100.0	63.6	36.4	5.6	30.8
Blue-collar workers	7,225	100.0	50.7	49.3	5.4	43.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,588	100.0	50.9	49.1	5.1	44.0
Operatives, except transport	3,417	100.0	52.4	47.6	5.9	41.7
Transport equipment operatives	500	100.0	50.6	49.4	*3.0	46.4
Laborers, except farm	720	100.0	42.4	57.6	5.8	51.8
Farm workers	1,305	100.0	40.3	59.6	5.7	53.9
Farmers and farm managers	923	100.0	41.6	58.4	5.9	52.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	381	100.0	37.3	62.7	*5.5	57.2
Service workers	3,214	100.0	51.6	48.4	7.1	41.4
Service workers, except private household	2,327	100.0	53.3	46.7	6.6	40.2
Private household workers	887	100.0	47.0	53.0	8.6	44.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	993	100.0	53.7	46.4	6.1	40.2
Never worked	1,880	100.0	51.8	48.2	6.1	42.1

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
Both sexes		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	85.8	14.2	4.3	10.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	87.0	13.0	4.5	8.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	82.5	17.5	4.7	12.9
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.3	11.6
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.8	9.2
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	79.2	20.8	3.8	16.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.5	15.6
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	77.5	22.5	4.2	18.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	79.8	20.2	3.6	16.3
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	79.9	20.1	3.5	16.6
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.2	27.3
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	64.7	35.3	4.3	31.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.1	23.1
Service workers	21,120	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.0	16.1
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.8	14.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	62.4	37.6	6.1	31.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	80.0	20.0	4.1	15.9
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
Male						
All persons	75,665	100.0	81.2	18.8	4.0	14.7
White-collar workers	27,276	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.8	11.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,916	100.0	87.1	12.9	4.7	8.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,173	100.0	81.4	18.6	5.3	13.3
Sales workers	3,825	100.0	83.9	16.1	4.9	11.1
Clerical and kindred workers	4,361	100.0	82.7	17.3	4.0	13.3
Blue-collar workers	33,827	100.0	80.2	19.8	3.5	16.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,598	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.4	15.7
Operatives, except transport	8,872	100.0	79.3	20.7	3.7	17.0
Transport equipment operatives	4,085	100.0	79.9	20.1	3.8	16.4
Laborers, except farm	5,272	100.0	80.3	19.7	3.5	16.3
Farm workers	3,256	100.0	69.4	30.5	3.4	27.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,987	100.0	65.0	35.0	3.5	31.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,269	100.0	76.4	23.6	3.4	20.2
Service workers	5,899	100.0	81.7	18.3	3.7	14.6
Service workers, except private household	5,860	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.7	14.5
Private household workers	39	100.0	*74.4	*23.1	*–	*23.1
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,499	100.0	80.5	19.5	4.0	15.5
Never worked	908	100.0	76.4	23.6	*3.3	20.3

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.

Table 10. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
Female			Percent distribution			
All persons	84,484	100.0	82.3	17.7	4.2	13.5
White-collar workers	45,619	100.0	86.8	13.2	3.9	9.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,383	100.0	86.9	13.1	4.4	8.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,484	100.0	84.6	15.4	3.4	12.0
Sales workers	5,292	100.0	84.1	15.9	3.9	12.0
Clerical and kindred workers	24,460	100.0	87.7	12.3	3.8	8.5
Blue-collar workers	14,231	100.0	76.9	23.1	4.5	18.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,775	100.0	80.7	19.3	4.3	15.0
Operatives, except transport	11,120	100.0	76.1	23.9	4.6	19.3
Transport equipment operatives	357	100.0	79.6	20.4	*4.5	16.0
Laborers, except farm	979	100.0	78.1	21.9	*3.5	18.4
Farm workers	922	100.0	65.1	34.9	6.9	28.0
Farmers and farm managers	237	100.0	62.4	37.6	*11.4	26.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen	684	100.0	65.9	34.1	5.4	28.7
Service workers	15,221	100.0	79.2	20.8	4.1	16.7
Service workers, except private household	13,208	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.8	14.4
Private household workers	2,013	100.0	62.1	37.9	6.2	31.6
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,253	100.0	79.2	20.8	4.3	16.5
Never worked	5,238	100.0	71.3	28.7	5.4	23.3

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1960

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
All races[2]						
		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	85.8	14.2	4.3	10.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	87.0	13.0	4.5	8.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	82.5	17.5	4.7	12.9
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.3	11.6
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.8	9.2
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	79.2	20.8	3.8	16.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.5	15.6
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	77.5	22.5	4.2	18.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	79.8	20.2	3.8	16.3
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	79.9	20.1	3.5	16.6
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.2	27.3
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	64.7	35.3	4.3	31.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.1	23.1
Service workers	21,120	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.0	16.1
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.8	14.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	62.4	37.6	6.1	31.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	80.0	20.0	4.1	15.9
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
White						
All persons	140,022	100.0	82.0	18.0	4.2	13.8
White-collar workers	66,815	100.0	85.4	14.6	4.4	10.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,383	100.0	86.7	13.3	4.7	8.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,900	100.0	82.3	17.7	4.8	12.9
Sales workers	8,603	100.0	83.7	16.3	4.5	11.9
Clerical and kindred workers	25,929	100.0	86.5	13.5	4.0	9.5
Blue-collar workers	41,604	100.0	79.3	20.7	4.0	16.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,822	100.0	80.7	19.3	3.6	15.6
Operatives, except transport	17,091	100.0	77.3	22.7	4.3	18.4
Transport equipment operatives	3,722	100.0	79.8	20.1	4.3	15.8
Laborers, except farm	4,969	100.0	81.5	18.5	3.3	15.2
Farm workers	3,592	100.0	69.5	30.5	3.9	26.6
Farmers and farm managers	2,088	100.0	65.5	34.5	4.2	30.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,504	100.0	75.1	24.9	3.5	21.5
Service workers	16,523	100.0	82.0	18.0	3.9	14.2
Service workers, except private household	15,474	100.0	83.0	17.0	3.7	13.3
Private household workers	1,049	100.0	66.6	33.4	6.6	26.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	6,566	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.2	15.9
Never worked	4,921	100.0	70.1	29.9	5.0	24.8

See footnotes at end of table

Table 11. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
Black		Percent distribution				
All persons	16,842	100.0	79.1	20.9	3.6	17.3
White-collar workers	4,702	100.0	89.3	10.7	2.8	7.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,334	100.0	89.1	10.9	2.8	8.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	533	100.0	84.1	16.1	*2.8	13.1
Sales workers	381	100.0	90.0	10.0	*2.6	*7.3
Clerical and kindred workers	2,454	100.0	90.5	9.5	2.8	6.8
Blue-collar workers	5,608	100.0	78.0	22.0	3.0	19.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,312	100.0	81.6	18.4	*1.8	16.6
Operatives, except transport	2,498	100.0	78.0	22.0	3.6	18.3
Transport equipment operatives	654	100.0	78.4	21.6	*1.2	20.3
Laborers, except farm	1,145	100.0	73.4	26.6	3.8	22.8
Farm workers	472	100.0	58.7	41.1	*6.1	35.2
Farmers and farm managers	98	100.0	43.9	57.1	*6.1	51.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	373	100.0	63.0	37.3	*6.2	30.8
Service workers	4,159	100.0	71.6	28.4	4.8	23.6
Service workers, except private household	3,190	100.0	75.8	24.2	4.5	19.7
Private household workers	970	100.0	57.7	42.3	5.8	36.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	944	100.0	78.3	21.7	*3.5	18.1
Never worked	957	100.0	78.3	21.7	5.2	16.5

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.
[2]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–80.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	Limitation of activity		
			No limitation of activity	Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
All family incomes[2]		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
White-collar workers	72,895	100.0	85.8	14.2	4.3	10.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	100.0	87.0	13.0	4.5	8.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	100.0	82.5	17.5	4.7	12.9
Sales workers	9,118	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.3	11.6
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.8	9.2
Blue-collar workers	48,058	100.0	79.2	20.8	3.8	16.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.5	15.6
Operatives, except transport	19,992	100.0	77.5	22.5	4.2	18.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	100.0	79.8	20.2	3.8	16.3
Laborers, except farm	6,251	100.0	79.9	20.1	3.5	16.6
Farm workers	4,177	100.0	68.5	31.5	4.2	27.3
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.0	64.7	35.3	4.3	31.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.1	23.1
Service workers	21,120	100.0	79.9	20.1	4.0	16.1
Service workers, except private household	19,068	100.0	81.8	18.2	3.8	14.4
Private household workers	2,051	100.0	62.4	37.6	6.1	31.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	100.0	80.0	20.0	4.1	15.9
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
Less than $10,000						
All persons	39,091	100.0	68.7	31.3	4.9	26.4
White-collar workers	11,665	100.0	74.9	25.1	5.0	20.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,434	100.0	77.0	23.0	5.0	18.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,849	100.0	64.7	35.2	4.5	30.8
Sales workers	1,952	100.0	73.8	26.2	5.5	20.7
Clerical and kindred workers	5,430	100.0	77.9	22.1	5.0	17.0
Blue-collar workers	13,494	100.0	65.0	35.0	4.4	30.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,804	100.0	64.0	36.0	3.5	32.5
Operatives, except transport	6,425	100.0	64.9	35.1	5.7	29.4
Transport equipment operatives	1,154	100.0	64.6	35.4	*2.7	32.8
Laborers, except farm	2,110	100.0	67.4	32.6	3.0	29.5
Farm workers	1,721	100.0	56.1	43.9	5.1	38.8
Farmers and farm managers	781	100.0	51.1	48.9	5.4	43.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	940	100.0	60.3	39.7	4.8	34.9
Service workers	8,000	100.0	70.1	29.9	4.9	24.9
Service workers, except private household	6,795	100.0	72.8	27.2	4.6	22.6
Private household workers	1,205	100.0	55.3	44.7	7.0	37.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,574	100.0	67.6	32.5	5.8	26.6
Never worked	2,637	100.0	63.9	36.1	6.8	29.3
$10,000–$24,999						
All persons	61,415	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.9	11.2
White-collar workers	27,655	100.0	86.6	13.4	4.2	9.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,684	100.0	87.2	12.8	4.2	8.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,695	100.0	82.9	17.1	4.8	12.4
Sales workers	3,270	100.0	85.6	14.3	4.5	9.9
Clerical and kindred workers	12,006	100.0	87.9	12.1	3.9	8.2
Blue-collar workers	20,639	100.0	84.0	16.0	3.6	12.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	7,768	100.0	84.4	15.6	3.5	12.1
Operatives, except transport	8,576	100.0	83.1	16.9	3.5	13.3
Transport equipment operatives	1,945	100.0	83.4	16.6	4.1	12.5
Laborers, except farm	2,350	100.0	86.0	14.0	3.5	10.6
Farm workers	1,276	100.0	76.7	23.4	3.8	19.4
Farmers and farm managers	676	100.0	68.8	31.2	*4.7	26.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	601	100.0	85.5	14.5	*2.8	11.5
Service workers	7,504	100.0	86.0	14.0	3.5	10.5
Service workers, except private household	7,004	100.0	87.0	13.0	3.4	9.6
Private household workers	500	100.0	72.4	27.6	*5.0	22.6
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,547	100.0	80.8	19.2	4.4	14.9
Never worked	1,793	100.0	78.2	21.8	4.0	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
$25,000 or more		Percent distribution				
All persons	45,491	100.0	89.2	10.8	3.9	6.9
White-collar workers	28,390	100.0	89.8	10.2	4.1	6.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,996	100.0	89.9	10.1	4.7	5.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,976	100.0	87.8	12.2	4.8	7.4
Sales workers	3,127	100.0	88.7	11.3	3.9	7.4
Clerical and kindred workers	9,292	100.0	91.4	8.6	3.1	5.5
Blue-collar workers	9,087	100.0	88.9	11.1	3.8	7.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4,401	100.0	89.4	10.6	3.6	7.0
Operatives, except transport	3,311	100.0	87.3	12.7	3.7	9.0
Transport equipment operatives	1,018	100.0	89.2	10.8	4.8	6.0
Laborers, except farm	1,258	100.0	91.5	8.4	4.0	4.5
Farm workers	714	100.0	83.3	16.7	*3.1	13.6
Farmers and farm managers	500	100.0	79.6	20.4	*3.2	17.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	214	100.0	92.1	*7.9	*2.8	*5.1
Service workers	3,746	100.0	89.1	10.9	2.9	8.0
Service workers, except private household	3,661	100.0	89.3	10.7	2.8	7.9
Private household workers	85	100.0	82.4	*18.8	*7.1	*11.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,701	100.0	87.4	12.6	3.9	8.8
Never worked	953	100.0	83.3	16.6	*3.3	13.4

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.
[2]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 13. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

Age and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
17–65 years and over		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	70.3	29.7	4.4	25.3
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	81.4	18.6	*4.4	*14.2
Mining	1,308	100.0	72.2	27.8	4.0	23.9
Construction	7,757	100.0	80.5	19.5	3.7	15.8
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	80.9	19.1	4.2	15.0
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	81.5	18.5	3.9	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	84.5	15.5	3.6	11.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	88.5	11.5	3.9	7.5
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	83.1	16.9	4.4	12.6
Public administration	8,578	100.0	81.1	18.9	4.4	14.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	80.6	19.4	4.1	15.3
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
17–44 years						
All persons	92,722	100.0	91.4	8.6	3.1	5.5
Agriculture	2,151	100.0	91.4	8.6	3.0	5.6
Forestry and fisheries	135	100.0	91.9	*8.1	*1.5	*6.7
Mining	632	100.0	92.4	7.4	*2.5	*4.9
Construction	4,717	100.0	91.2	8.8	3.0	5.9
Manufacturing	19,237	100.0	90.7	9.3	3.2	6.1
Transportation and public utilities	4,707	100.0	92.2	7.8	3.4	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	19,921	100.0	92.6	7.4	2.4	4.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,991	100.0	93.9	6.2	3.0	3.1
Services and miscellaneous	23,960	100.0	91.5	8.5	3.4	5.2
Public administration	4,646	100.0	90.5	9.5	3.9	5.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,477	100.0	89.5	10.5	3.2	7.3
Never worked	3,147	100.0	86.5	13.6	3.3	10.3
45–64 years						
All persons	43,536	100.0	76.1	23.9	5.1	18.8
Agriculture	1,369	100.0	66.4	33.5	4.7	28.8
Forestry and fisheries	65	100.0	75.4	*23.1	*12.3	*10.8
Mining	420	100.0	67.6	32.6	*5.7	26.9
Construction	2,018	100.0	72.0	28.0	4.4	23.6
Manufacturing	11,376	100.0	76.1	24.0	5.1	18.9
Transportation and public utilities	2,903	100.0	77.6	22.5	3.9	18.6
Wholesale and retail trade	7,192	100.0	76.7	23.3	5.2	18.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,832	100.0	84.0	16.0	5.6	10.4
Services and miscellaneous	10,334	100.0	78.3	21.7	5.0	16.7
Public administration	2,882	100.0	74.9	25.1	5.8	19.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,025	100.0	73.4	26.6	5.0	21.5
Never worked	1,120	100.0	65.5	34.4	8.5	26.0
65 years and over						
All persons	23,891	100.0	54.8	45.2	6.2	39.0
Agriculture	1,394	100.0	41.7	58.3	6.2	52.1
Forestry and fisheries	*26	100.0	*38.5	*61.5	*–	*61.5
Mining	256	100.0	29.7	69.9	*4.3	65.6
Construction	1,021	100.0	48.2	51.8	5.9	45.8
Manufacturing	5,341	100.0	55.6	44.4	5.9	38.6
Transportation and public utilities	1,419	100.0	54.1	45.9	5.5	40.4
Wholesale and retail trade	3,878	100.0	57.5	42.5	6.5	36.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	838	100.0	66.8	33.2	5.4	27.8
Services and miscellaneous	5,796	100.0	56.8	43.2	7.3	35.9
Public administration	1,049	100.0	56.8	43.2	*3.1	40.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	994	100.0	55.1	45.0	6.2	38.6
Never worked	1,880	100.0	51.8	48.2	6.1	42.1

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 14. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to sex and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
Both sexes		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	70.3	29.7	4.4	25.3
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	81.4	18.6	*4.4	*14.2
Mining	1,308	100.0	72.2	27.8	4.0	23.9
Construction	7,757	100.0	80.5	19.5	3.7	15.8
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	80.9	19.1	4.2	15.0
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	81.5	18.5	3.9	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	84.5	15.5	3.6	11.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	88.5	11.5	3.9	7.5
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	83.1	16.9	4.4	12.6
Public administration	8,578	100.0	81.1	18.9	4.4	14.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	80.6	19.4	4.1	15.3
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
Male						
All persons	75,665	100.0	81.2	18.8	4.0	14.7
Agriculture	3,733	100.0	70.7	29.3	3.7	25.6
Forestry and fisheries	175	100.0	81.1	*19.4	*2.3	*17.1
Mining	1,105	100.0	70.1	29.8	3.2	26.6
Construction	7,004	100.0	80.0	20.0	3.6	16.4
Manufacturing	20,160	100.0	81.7	18.3	4.0	14.3
Transportation and public utilities	5,966	100.0	79.6	20.4	4.1	16.3
Wholesale and retail trade	12,925	100.0	84.1	15.9	3.6	12.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,501	100.0	84.8	15.3	5.8	9.4
Services and miscellaneous	12,020	100.0	84.5	15.5	4.1	11.4
Public administration	4,870	100.0	77.2	22.8	4.9	17.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,296	100.0	81.4	18.6	4.1	14.5
Never worked	908	100.0	76.4	23.6	*3.3	20.3
Female						
All persons	84,484	100.0	82.3	17.7	4.2	13.5
Agriculture	1,181	100.0	69.0	31.0	6.7	24.3
Forestry and fisheries	51	100.0	82.4	*15.7	*11.8	*3.9
Mining	203	100.0	83.3	*16.7	*8.4	*8.9
Construction	752	100.0	85.5	14.6	4.8	9.7
Manufacturing	15,794	100.0	79.8	20.2	4.4	15.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,063	100.0	85.2	14.9	3.6	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade	18,066	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.6	11.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	100.0	90.4	9.6	3.0	6.6
Services and miscellaneous	28,069	100.0	82.5	17.5	4.5	13.1
Public administration	3,707	100.0	86.2	13.8	3.7	10.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	3,200	100.0	79.4	20.6	4.2	16.4
Never worked	5,238	100.0	71.3	28.7	5.4	23.3

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 15. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to race and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
All races[2]						
		Percent distribution				
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	70.3	29.7	4.4	25.3
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	81.4	18.6	*4.4	*14.2
Mining	1,308	100.0	72.2	27.8	4.0	23.9
Construction	7,757	100.0	80.5	19.5	3.7	15.8
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	80.9	19.1	4.2	15.0
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	81.5	18.5	3.9	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	84.5	15.5	3.6	11.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	88.5	11.5	3.9	7.5
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	83.1	16.9	4.4	12.6
Public administration	8,578	100.0	81.1	18.9	4.4	14.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	80.6	19.4	4.1	15.3
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
White						
All persons	140,022	100.0	82.0	18.0	4.2	13.8
Agriculture	4,251	100.0	71.4	28.6	4.1	24.4
Forestry and fisheries	203	100.0	81.8	18.7	*3.0	*15.8
Mining	1,240	100.0	71.7	28.3	4.2	24.1
Construction	6,969	100.0	80.9	19.1	3.9	15.2
Manufacturing	31,980	100.0	80.8	19.2	4.3	14.9
Transportation and public utilities	8,000	100.0	81.5	18.5	4.1	14.4
Wholesale and retail trade	28,243	100.0	84.6	15.4	3.6	11.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,939	100.0	88.2	11.8	4.2	7.7
Services and miscellaneous	33,851	100.0	84.0	16.0	4.5	11.5
Public administration	7,050	100.0	80.7	19.3	4.6	14.6
Ever worked, industry unknown	6,376	100.0	80.4	19.6	4.3	15.4
Never worked	4,921	100.0	70.1	29.9	5.0	24.8
Black						
All persons	16,842	100.0	79.1	20.9	3.6	17.3
Agriculture	509	100.0	57.4	42.6	*6.7	36.1
Forestry and fisheries	*9	100.0	*77.8	*22.2	*22.2	*–
Mining	61	100.0	*78.7	*19.7	*–	*19.7
Construction	665	100.0	75.0	24.8	*2.6	22.3
Manufacturing	3,370	100.0	81.1	18.9	3.2	15.7
Transportation and public utilities	908	100.0	80.3	19.7	*2.3	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	2,159	100.0	82.1	17.9	3.5	14.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	586	100.0	91.0	8.9	*1.5	7.3
Services and miscellaneous	5,428	100.0	76.7	23.3	3.9	19.4
Public administration	1,314	100.0	83.2	16.9	3.9	13.0
Ever worked, industry unknown	877	100.0	79.2	20.8	*3.2	17.6
Never worked	957	100.0	78.3	21.7	5.2	16.5

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.
[2]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 16. Number and percent distribution of persons 17 years of age and over by limitation of activity due to chronic conditions, according to family income and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Percent	No limitation of activity	Limitation of activity		
				Total	Limited but not in major activity[1]	Limited in major activity[1]
			Percent distribution			
All family incomes[2]						
All persons	160,149	100.0	81.8	18.2	4.1	14.1
Agriculture	4,913	100.0	70.3	29.7	4.4	25.3
Forestry and fisheries	226	100.0	81.4	18.6	*4.4	*14.2
Mining	1,308	100.0	72.2	27.8	4.0	23.9
Construction	7,757	100.0	80.5	19.5	3.7	15.8
Manufacturing	35,954	100.0	80.9	19.1	4.2	15.0
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	100.0	81.5	18.5	3.9	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	100.0	84.5	15.5	3.6	11.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	100.0	88.5	11.5	3.9	7.5
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	100.0	83.1	16.9	4.4	12.6
Public administration	8,578	100.0	81.1	18.9	4.4	14.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	100.0	80.6	19.4	4.1	15.3
Never worked	6,146	100.0	72.0	28.0	5.1	22.9
Less than $10,000						
All persons	39,091	100.0	68.7	31.3	4.9	26.4
Agriculture	1,948	100.0	58.1	41.9	5.4	36.4
Forestry and fisheries	59	100.0	71.2	*28.8	*–	*28.8
Mining	306	100.0	49.3	50.7	*4.2	46.1
Construction	1,965	100.0	66.3	33.7	3.3	30.4
Manufacturing	8,349	100.0	65.4	34.6	5.4	29.1
Transportation and public utilities	1,654	100.0	60.2	39.8	5.1	34.7
Wholesale and retail trade	8,178	100.0	75.6	24.4	3.8	20.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,084	100.0	77.5	22.5	4.7	17.8
Services and miscellaneous	9,956	100.0	70.6	29.4	5.4	24.0
Public administration	1,435	100.0	68.1	32.0	3.4	28.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,520	100.0	68.5	31.5	5.3	26.3
Never worked	2,637	100.0	63.9	36.1	6.8	29.3
$10,000–$24,999						
All persons	61,415	100.0	84.9	15.1	3.9	11.2
Agriculture	1,539	100.0	78.5	21.4	3.1	18.4
Forestry and fisheries	94	100.0	81.9	*17.0	*4.3	*13.8
Mining	474	100.0	74.1	25.9	*1.7	24.1
Construction	3,138	100.0	85.1	14.9	3.9	11.0
Manufacturing	15,067	100.0	84.7	15.3	3.6	11.7
Transportation and public utilities	3,613	100.0	83.3	16.7	4.1	12.6
Wholesale and retail trade	11,888	100.0	86.7	13.3	4.1	9.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,976	100.0	89.7	10.2	3.4	6.9
Services and miscellaneous	14,780	100.0	86.4	13.6	3.9	9.8
Public administration	3,640	100.0	82.0	18.0	4.9	13.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,414	100.0	81.6	18.4	4.5	13.9
Never worked	1,793	100.0	78.2	21.8	4.0	17.8
$25,000 or more						
All persons	45,491	100.0	89.2	10.8	3.9	6.9
Agriculture	918	100.0	82.7	17.4	4.6	12.7
Forestry and fisheries	61	100.0	90.2	*9.8	*6.6	*3.3
Mining	436	100.0	86.2	13.8	*6.4	*7.3
Construction	1,957	100.0	88.5	11.5	3.7	7.8
Manufacturing	9,767	100.0	88.8	11.2	4.1	7.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,103	100.0	90.5	9.5	3.2	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8,352	100.0	90.5	9.5	2.9	6.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,049	100.0	91.4	8.7	4.5	4.2
Services and miscellaneous	12,327	100.0	89.8	10.2	4.3	6.0
Public administration	2,914	100.0	87.2	12.8	4.2	8.6
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,653	100.0	87.3	12.7	4.2	8.5
Never worked	953	100.0	83.3	16.6	*3.3	13.4

[1]Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school activities.
[2]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 17. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
17–65 years and over		Days per person per year	
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
White-collar workers	72,895	17.1	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	15.7	5.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	17.4	5.8
Sales workers	9,118	16.9	6.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	18.1	6.7
Blue-collar workers	48,058	24.5	8.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	21.1	6.8
Operatives, except transport	19,992	27.2	8.9
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	26.0	8.4
Laborers, except farm	6,251	24.3	8.6
Farm workers	4,177	27.8	7.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	25.6	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	30.3	8.0
Service workers	21,120	27.6	10.2
Service workers, except private household	19,068	25.9	9.6
Private household workers	2,051	43.4	15.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	23.7	10.1
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
17–44 years			
All persons	92,722	15.1	5.6
White-collar workers	43,018	13.3	5.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13,052	12.1	4.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,710	12.2	4.1
Sales workers	5,097	11.6	4.0
Clerical and kindred workers	18,159	15.1	5.7
Blue-collar workers	27,193	16.9	5.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,664	12.8	4.6
Operatives, except transport	10,589	19.9	6.7
Transport equipment operatives	2,630	19.0	5.9
Laborers, except farm	4,310	17.4	6.4
Farm workers	1,678	13.2	4.4
Farmers and farm managers	554	*5.9	*2.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,124	16.9	5.4
Service workers	12,985	17.7	7.1
Service workers, except private household	12,453	17.7	7.1
Private household workers	532	18.7	*7.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,700	13.7	5.5
Never worked	3,147	17.5	7.0
45–64 years			
All persons	43,536	26.5	8.4
White-collar workers	20,602	18.9	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,779	17.7	5.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,730	18.3	6.0
Sales workers	2,534	19.7	5.3
Clerical and kindred workers	7,559	20.0	6.8
Blue-collar workers	13,640	31.2	9.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5,120	28.3	7.6
Operatives, except transport	5,987	33.3	10.6
Transport equipment operatives	1,312	32.8	10.5
Laborers, except farm	1,221	31.7	9.5
Farm workers	1,194	30.9	7.5
Farmers and farm managers	747	26.2	*7.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	447	38.9	*8.2
Service workers	4,921	39.5	13.3
Service workers, except private household	4,288	37.9	13.2
Private household workers	633	50.6	14.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,059	34.5	14.3
Never worked	1,120	32.8	10.2

Table 17. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
65 years and over		Days per person per year	
All persons	23,891	39.2	13.8
White-collar workers	9,274	30.7	10.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,468	29.6	7.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,217	31.4	10.6
Sales workers	1,486	30.4	14.0
Clerical and kindred workers	3,103	31.3	11.8
Blue-collar workers	7,225	40.6	14.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,588	37.8	13.6
Operatives, except transport	3,417	39.5	12.8
Transport equipment operatives	500	44.9	16.1
Laborers, except farm	720	52.9	19.9
Farm workers	1,305	43.7	12.8
Farmers and farm managers	923	37.1	11.7
Farm laborers and farm foremen	381	59.8	15.4
Service workers	3,214	49.2	17.7
Service workers, except private household	2,327	47.7	16.6
Private household workers	887	53.0	20.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	993	49.1	23.2
Never worked	1,880	50.5	17.6

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 18. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
		Days per person per year	
Both sexes			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
White-collar workers	72,895	17.1	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	15.7	5.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	17.4	5.8
Sales workers	9,118	16.9	6.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	18.1	6.7
Blue-collar workers	48,058	24.5	8.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	21.1	6.8
Operatives, except transport	19,992	27.2	8.9
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	26.0	8.4
Laborers, except farm	6,251	24.3	8.6
Farm workers	4,177	27.8	7.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	25.6	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	30.3	8.0
Service workers	21,120	27.6	*10.2
Service workers, except private household	19,068	25.9	9.6
Private household workers	2,051	43.4	15.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	23.7	10.1
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
Male			
All persons	75,665	19.3	6.2
White-collar workers	27,276	14.9	4.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,916	12.7	4.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,173	15.1	4.5
Sales workers	3,825	15.7	4.2
Clerical and kindred workers	4,361	18.6	6.3
Blue-collar workers	33,827	22.4	7.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,598	20.7	6.4
Operatives, except transport	8,872	24.1	7.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,085	24.7	8.5
Laborers, except farm	5,272	22.9	7.1
Farm workers	3,256	23.2	6.7
Farmers and farm managers	1,987	23.5	7.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,269	22.7	5.5
Service workers	5,899	20.5	7.1
Service workers, except private household	5,860	20.4	7.1
Private household workers	39	*43.9	*11.7
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,499	20.4	8.0
Never worked	908	11.6	*3.1
Female			
All persons	84,484	24.1	8.9
White-collar workers	45,619	18.4	6.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,383	18.2	6.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,484	22.1	8.4
Sales workers	5,292	17.8	7.2
Clerical and kindred workers	24,460	18.0	6.7
Blue-collar workers	14,231	29.5	10.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,775	24.7	10.3
Operatives, except transport	11,120	29.8	10.2
Transport equipment operatives	357	39.9	*7.6
Laborers, except farm	979	31.9	16.3
Farm workers	922	44.1	11.9
Farmers and farm managers	237	43.5	*10.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	684	44.3	12.6
Service workers	15,221	30.3	11.4
Service workers, except private household	13,208	28.4	10.8
Private household workers	2,013	43.4	15.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,253	28.3	13.0
Never worked	5,238	33.7	12.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 19. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
		Days per person per year	
All races[1]			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
White-collar workers	72,895	17.1	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	15.7	5.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	17.4	5.8
Sales workers	9,118	16.9	6.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	18.1	6.7
Blue-collar workers	48,058	24.5	8.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	21.1	6.8
Operatives, except transport	19,992	27.2	8.9
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	26.0	8.4
Laborers, except farm	6,251	24.3	8.6
Farm workers	4,177	27.8	7.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	25.6	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	30.3	8.0
Service workers	21,120	27.6	10.2
Service workers, except private household	19,068	25.9	9.6
Private household workers	2,051	43.4	15.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	23.7	10.1
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
White			
All persons	140,022	21.0	7.0
White-collar workers	66,815	17.1	5.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,383	15.5	5.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,900	17.3	5.9
Sales workers	8,603	17.2	6.0
Clerical and kindred workers	25,929	18.1	6.7
Blue-collar workers	41,604	23.8	7.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,822	20.4	6.2
Operatives, except transport	17,091	27.2	8.4
Transport equipment operatives	3,722	25.0	7.0
Laborers, except farm	4,969	21.7	6.8
Farm workers	3,592	26.1	6.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,088	24.4	6.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,504	28.3	7.5
Service workers	16,523	24.5	8.5
Service workers, except private household	15,474	23.9	8.3
Private household workers	1,049	33.3	10.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	6,566	22.9	9.8
Never worked	4,921	31.4	11.3
Black			
All persons	16,842	30.0	12.8
White-collar workers	4,702	18.9	7.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,334	19.8	9.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	533	19.1	*4.2
Sales workers	381	*14.1	*6.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,454	19.1	7.4
Blue-collar workers	5,608	30.4	13.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,312	28.0	13.1
Operatives, except transport	2,498	29.3	12.7
Transport equipment operatives	654	30.4	16.8
Laborers, except farm	1,145	35.6	15.2
Farm workers	472	44.3	16.5
Farmers and farm managers	98	58.9	*35.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	373	40.6	*11.7
Service workers	4,159	39.7	17.5
Service workers, except private household	3,190	35.6	16.5
Private household workers	970	53.1	20.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	944	33.8	13.5
Never worked	957	28.9	10.3

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 20. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
All family incomes[1]		Days per person per year	
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
White-collar workers	72,895	17.1	6.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	15.7	5.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	17.4	5.8
Sales workers	9,118	16.9	6.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	18.1	6.7
Blue-collar workers	48,058	24.5	8.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	21.1	6.8
Operatives, except transport	19,992	27.2	8.9
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	26.0	8.4
Laborers, except farm	6,251	24.3	8.6
Farm workers	4,177	27.8	7.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	25.6	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	30.3	8.0
Service workers	21,120	27.6	10.2
Service workers, except private household	19,068	25.9	9.6
Private household workers	2,051	43.4	15.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	23.7	10.1
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
Less than $10,000			
All persons	39,091	35.5	12.4
White-collar workers	11,665	29.4	10.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,434	28.1	9.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,849	38.3	11.6
Sales workers	1,952	28.8	11.9
Clerical and kindred workers	5,430	27.3	10.3
Blue-collar workers	13,494	37.9	12.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,804	36.2	12.3
Operatives, except transport	6,425	39.2	13.2
Transport equipment operatives	1,154	43.7	14.5
Laborers, except farm	2,110	34.1	10.4
Farm workers	1,721	37.4	9.9
Farmers and farm managers	781	32.4	7.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	940	41.7	11.6
Service workers	8,000	38.8	13.8
Service workers, except private household	6,795	36.8	13.3
Private household workers	1,205	50.3	17.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,574	34.9	16.6
Never worked	2,637	39.1	14.3
$10,000–$24,999			
All persons	61,415	18.9	6.4
White-collar workers	27,655	16.7	5.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,684	16.3	5.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,695	16.8	5.7
Sales workers	3,270	13.7	4.0
Clerical and kindred workers	12,006	17.8	6.6
Blue-collar workers	20,639	20.7	6.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers	7,768	17.9	6.0
Operatives, except transport	8,576	23.4	7.3
Transport equipment operatives	1,945	22.2	6.7
Laborers, except farm	2,350	19.0	6.7
Farm workers	1,276	21.5	8.4
Farmers and farm managers	676	28.3	11.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	601	13.8	*4.9
Service workers	7,504	20.7	7.4
Service workers, except private household	7,004	20.0	7.0
Private household workers	500	31.3	12.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,547	18.4	8.0
Never worked	1,793	21.2	5.8

[1]Includes unknown family income.

Table 20. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
		Days per person per year	
$25,000 or more			
All persons	45,491	13.7	4.7
White-collar workers	28,390	12.6	4.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,996	12.1	3.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,976	11.7	4.0
Sales workers	3,127	13.2	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers	9,292	13.6	5.0
Blue-collar workers	9,987	14.8	4.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4,401	13.7	4.0
Operatives, except transport	3,311	15.5	4.6
Transport equipment operatives	1,018	16.8	5.9
Laborers, except farm	1,258	15.3	5.1
Farm workers	714	17.7	*5.1
Farmers and farm managers	500	11.5	*4.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen	214	32.3	*5.9
Service workers	3,746	14.0	5.3
Service workers, except private household	3,661	13.8	5.2
Private household workers	85	*23.1	*12.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,701	17.5	6.2
Never worked	953	24.9	11.0

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 21. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
		Days per person per year	
17–65 years and over			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
Agriculture	4,913	27.7	7.9
Forestry and fisheries	226	27.7	*8.0
Mining	1,308	25.7	8.1
Construction	7,757	21.4	6.8
Manufacturing	35,954	22.9	7.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	24.4	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	18.5	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	16.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	21.3	7.7
Public administration	8,578	21.8	7.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	23.7	10.0
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
17–44 years			
All persons	92,722	15.1	5.6
Agriculture	2,151	14.6	5.0
Forestry and fisheries	135	*20.2	*0.9
Mining	632	15.2	*7.0
Construction	4,717	14.0	5.0
Manufacturing	19,237	17.2	6.0
Transportation and public utilities	4,707	17.9	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	19,921	13.4	5.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,991	13.7	4.9
Services and miscellaneous	23,960	14.9	5.9
Public administration	4,646	14.5	4.9
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,477	14.3	5.7
Never worked	3,147	17.5	7.0
45–64 years			
All persons	43,536	26.5	8.4
Agriculture	1,369	31.4	7.3
Forestry and fisheries	65	*9.1	*6.8
Mining	420	25.7	*4.4
Construction	2,018	29.8	7.9
Manufacturing	11,376	26.2	8.2
Transportation and public utilities	2,903	27.1	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	7,192	23.9	7.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,832	21.5	7.5
Services and miscellaneous	10,334	26.1	8.6
Public administration	2,882	27.3	9.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,025	32.7	14.0
Never worked	1,120	32.8	10.2
65 years and over			
All persons	23,891	39.2	13.8
Agriculture	1,394	44.1	12.9
Forestry and fisheries	*26	*113.0	*48.1
Mining	256	51.4	*16.9
Construction	1,021	39.1	12.9
Manufacturing	5,341	36.4	12.7
Transportation and public utilities	1,419	40.1	13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	3,878	35.1	15.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	838	24.6	7.4
Services and miscellaneous	5,796	39.5	13.2
Public administration	1,049	38.9	10.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	994	47.7	21.5
Never worked	1,880	50.5	17.6

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 22. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by sex and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and industry of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
		Days per person per year	
Both sexes			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
Agriculture	4,913	27.7	7.9
Forestry and fisheries	226	27.7	*8.0
Mining	1,308	25.7	8.1
Construction	7,757	21.4	6.8
Manufacturing	35,954	22.9	7.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	24.4	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	18.5	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	16.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	21.3	7.7
Public administration	8,578	21.8	7.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	23.7	10.0
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
Male			
All persons	75,665	19.3	6.2
Agriculture	3,733	23.5	7.0
Forestry and fisheries	175	*27.3	*7.9
Mining	1,105	25.5	7.0
Construction	7,004	21.2	6.5
Manufacturing	20,160	20.4	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	5,966	25.6	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	12,925	15.2	5.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,501	15.0	4.5
Services and miscellaneous	12,020	16.0	5.4
Public administration	4,870	21.8	7.0
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,296	20.2	7.5
Never worked	908	11.6	*3.1
Female			
All persons	84,484	24.1	8.9
Agriculture	1,181	40.7	10.8
Forestry and fisheries	51	*29.0	*8.6
Mining	203	*26.6	*14.3
Construction	752	23.6	8.8
Manufacturing	15,794	26.1	9.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,063	21.9	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	18,066	20.9	8.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	17.6	6.4
Services and miscellaneous	28,069	23.6	8.6
Public administration	3,707	21.7	7.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	3,200	28.5	13.4
Never worked	5,238	33.7	12.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 23. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by race and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and industry of longest employment	*Estimated population in thousands*	*Restricted-activity days*	*Bed-disability days*
		Days per person per year	
All races[1]			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
Agriculture	4,913	27.7	7.9
Forestry and fisheries	226	27.7	*8.0
Mining	1,308	25.7	8.1
Construction	7,757	21.4	6.8
Manufacturing	35,954	22.9	7.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	24.4	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	18.5	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	16.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	21.3	7.7
Public administration	8,578	21.8	7.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	23.7	10.0
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
White			
All persons	140,022	21.0	7.0
Agriculture	4,251	26.3	7.2
Forestry and fisheries	203	28.6	*6.8
Mining	1,240	25.9	7.5
Construction	6,969	20.2	6.4
Manufacturing	31,980	22.3	6.9
Transportation and public utilities	8,000	23.6	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	28,243	18.1	6.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,939	16.5	5.7
Services and miscellaneous	33,851	19.6	6.8
Public administration	7,050	21.3	6.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	6,376	23.0	9.7
Never worked	4,921	31.4	11.3
Black			
All persons	16,842	30.0	12.8
Agriculture	509	43.7	15.3
Forestry and fisheries	*9	*48.8	*48.8
Mining	61	*24.8	*22.0
Construction	665	35.0	10.2
Manufacturing	3,370	29.1	14.5
Transportation and public utilities	908	29.1	11.2
Wholesale and retail trade	2,159	25.1	11.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	586	23.9	*7.9
Services and miscellaneous	5,428	32.6	13.7
Public administration	1,314	22.7	10.2
Ever worked, industry unknown	877	34.2	14.1
Never worked	957	28.9	10.3

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 24. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of days of disability per person per year, by family income and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Restricted-activity days	Bed-disability days
		Days per person per year	
All family incomes[1]			
All persons	160,149	21.8	7.6
Agriculture	4,913	27.7	7.9
Forestry and fisheries	226	27.7	*8.0
Mining	1,308	25.7	8.1
Construction	7,757	21.4	6.8
Manufacturing	35,954	22.9	7.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	24.4	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	18.5	6.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	16.8	5.8
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	21.5	7.7
Public administration	8,578	21.8	7.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	23.7	10.0
Never worked	6,146	30.4	10.8
Less than $10,000			
All persons	39,091	35.5	12.4
Agriculture	1,948	38.3	10.0
Forestry and fisheries	59	*40.6	*–
Mining	306	49.5	*17.7
Construction	1,965	33.4	10.3
Manufacturing	8,349	37.3	12.6
Transportation and public utilities	1,654	48.6	14.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8,178	29.8	11.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,084	28.7	11.8
Services and miscellaneous	9,956	36.2	12.3
Public administration	1,435	34.2	12.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,520	34.5	16.2
Never worked	2,637	39.1	14.3
$10,000–$24,999			
All persons	61,415	18.9	6.4
Agriculture	1,539	21.0	8.2
Forestry and fisheries	94	*34.5	*13.3
Mining	474	26.6	*7.2
Construction	3,138	16.3	5.5
Manufacturing	15,067	20.5	6.5
Transportation and public utilities	3,613	22.9	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	11,888	15.5	5.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,976	18.5	6.2
Services and miscellaneous	14,780	18.1	6.8
Public administration	3,640	21.2	6.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,414	18.9	8.2
Never worked	1,793	21.2	5.8
$25,000 or more			
All persons	45,491	13.7	4.7
Agriculture	918	18.6	*5.3
Forestry and fisheries	61	*2.9	*2.1
Mining	436	*10.7	*1.7
Construction	1,957	14.3	4.2
Manufacturing	9,767	14.2	4.7
Transportation and public utilities	3,103	15.7	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	8,352	12.0	3.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,049	11.0	3.5
Services and miscellaneous	12,327	12.5	4.5
Public administration	2,914	16.3	5.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,653	17.4	6.6
Never worked	953	24.9	11.0

[1]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures II and III. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 25. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix III]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
17–65 years and over					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
White-collar workers	72,895	197.7	50.0	105.8	33.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	216.4	46.4	116.6	31.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	163.3	51.8	82.9	37.9
Sales workers	9,118	171.0	50.2	98.7	34.9
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	208.6	52.0	110.9	34.1
Blue-collar workers	48,058	161.0	55.2	79.6	34.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	147.5	53.2	75.9	35.1
Operatives, except transport	19,992	163.0	56.6	81.7	37.1
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	148.3	55.1	65.2	33.0
Laborers, except farm	6,251	201.3	55.5	93.7	29.4
Farm workers	4,177	135.7	52.7	70.2	38.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.9	41.0	53.9	*33.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	175.5	60.4	88.8	42.7
Service workers	21,120	215.8	55.0	111.0	40.7
Service workers, except private household	19,068	221.4	54.4	114.5	40.6
Private household workers	2,051	164.2	61.9	78.1	42.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	166.1	58.9	87.0	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
17–44 years					
All persons	92,722	222.6	51.3	113.3	32.5
White-collar workers	43,018	240.7	48.2	127.9	31.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13,052	264.5	45.7	144.5	30.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,710	192.4	47.1	92.1	25.8
Sales workers	5,097	211.8	48.8	124.2	34.2
Clerical and kindred workers	18,159	249.5	50.3	130.3	32.0
Blue-collar workers	27,193	192.6	54.7	89.2	29.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,664	181.9	53.5	90.6	33.0
Operatives, except transport	10,589	196.0	55.4	88.8	29.4
Transport equipment operatives	2,630	167.3	54.2	70.3	*29.2
Laborers, except farm	4,310	223.7	55.5	98.9	24.6
Farm workers	1,678	170.8	50.3	87.7	*29.6
Farmers and farm managers	554	131.6	*40.5	*72.2	*12.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,124	190.1	53.6	95.3	*35.9
Service workers	12,985	253.8	53.5	128.8	38.1
Service workers, except private household	12,453	257.1	53.5	130.8	38.5
Private household workers	532	176.7	*54.1	*81.2	*23.4
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,700	183.9	60.4	94.9	40.9
Never worked	3,147	192.6	50.6	99.8	34.8
45–64 years					
All persons	43,536	139.7	53.7	77.2	41.2
White-collar workers	20,602	148.6	53.2	83.4	39.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,779	155.0	45.0	82.5	29.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,730	158.5	57.5	88.3	52.0
Sales workers	2,534	126.3	50.1	79.4	32.4
Clerical and kindred workers	7,559	145.1	57.9	82.3	40.1
Blue-collar workers	13,640	126.2	52.5	68.1	40.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5,120	109.9	48.7	59.7	41.3
Operatives, except transport	5,987	135.0	52.7	77.0	41.1
Transport equipment operatives	1,312	128.1	58.7	56.3	*34.2
Laborers, except farm	1,221	149.5	58.3	72.2	*43.8
Farm workers	1,194	110.6	59.9	51.7	*56.9
Farmers and farm managers	747	*79.5	*46.6	*34.8	*56.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	447	162.6	*70.8	*80.1	*57.3
Service workers	4,921	159.2	56.6	90.3	48.3
Service workers, except private household	4,288	156.0	55.4	89.2	48.4
Private household workers	633	180.6	63.5	97.8	*47.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,059	134.1	55.5	75.9	39.8
Never worked	1,120	95.5	*52.8	*47.1	*40.4

Table 25. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
65 years and over					
All persons	23,891	114.2	60.3	60.3	45.7
White-collar workers	9,274	107.4	58.4	52.8	44.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,468	106.0	61.2	48.7	*42.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,217	85.4	60.9	43.1	*55.1
Sales workers	1,486	107.3	60.0	44.5	*49.3
Clerical and kindred workers	3,103	124.2	54.6	66.9	40.0
Blue-collar workers	7,225	108.0	64.1	65.2	49.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,588	93.6	61.1	53.1	*35.3
Operatives, except transport	3,417	109.8	71.5	67.8	60.4
Transport equipment operatives	500	*101.6	*51.4	*61.4	*53.1
Laborers, except farm	720	155.4	*51.4	99.2	*40.9
Farm workers	1,305	113.7	51.0	64.8	*42.1
Farmers and farm managers	923	99.7	*7.8	*58.5	*38.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	381	*148.0	72.5	*80.1	*49.2
Service workers	3,214	148.8	62.3	70.4	45.2
Service workers, except private household	2,327	150.3	60.8	73.6	43.3
Private household workers	887	144.9	66.2	*62.0	*51.1
Ever worked, occupation unknown	993	148.5	57.1	73.0	*30.1
Never worked	1,880	94.4	59.0	51.2	*45.8

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 26. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Both sexes					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
White-collar workers	72,895	197.7	50.0	105.8	33.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	216.4	46.4	116.6	31.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	163.3	51.8	82.9	37.9
Sales workers	9,118	171.0	50.2	98.7	34.9
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	208.6	52.0	110.9	34.1
Blue-collar workers	48,058	161.0	55.2	79.6	34.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	147.5	53.2	75.9	35.1
Operatives, except transport	19,992	163.0	56.6	81.7	37.1
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	148.3	55.1	65.2	33.0
Laborers, except farm	6,251	201.3	55.5	93.7	29.4
Farm workers	4,177	135.7	52.7	70.2	38.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.9	41.0	53.9	*33.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	175.5	60.4	88.8	42.7
Service workers	21,120	215.8	55.0	111.0	40.7
Service workers, except private household	19,068	221.4	54.4	114.5	40.6
Private household workers	2,051	164.2	61.9	78.1	42.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	166.1	58.9	87.0	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
Male					
All persons	75,665	158.0	51.6	80.7	33.7
White-collar workers	27,276	156.3	47.6	84.8	32.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,916	174.7	43.5	98.7	30.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,173	133.4	50.9	70.1	35.8
Sales workers	3,825	154.7	50.0	87.6	36.6
Clerical and kindred workers	4,361	164.2	50.1	81.7	30.3
Blue-collar workers	33,827	154.8	53.5	74.9	32.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,598	142.3	53.3	72.3	33.9
Operatives, except transport	8,872	163.7	53.1	78.8	33.0
Transport equipment operatives	4,085	141.5	56.3	61.4	34.4
Laborers, except farm	5,272	187.3	53.0	86.5	24.7
Farm workers	3,256	134.6	50.6	64.8	35.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,987	102.2	41.8	51.9	*32.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,269	185.3	58.2	84.9	*38.1
Service workers	5,899	200.3	53.3	111.7	41.6
Service workers, except private household	5,860	198.3	52.5	110.7	40.7
Private household workers	39	*510.3	*100.0	*259.0	*100.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,499	156.7	60.0	71.7	35.8
Never worked	908	140.6	*47.2	73.2	*35.3
Female					
All persons	84,484	207.1	53.3	109.0	36.9
White-collar workers	45,619	222.4	51.0	118.3	34.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,383	252.8	48.2	132.1	31.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,484	224.4	52.8	109.0	40.8
Sales workers	5,292	182.8	50.3	106.8	34.0
Clerical and kindred workers	24,460	216.5	52.2	116.1	34.6
Blue-collar workers	14,231	175.8	58.6	90.9	40.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,775	193.1	52.5	107.5	42.3
Operatives, except transport	11,120	162.4	59.3	84.0	40.2
Transport equipment operatives	357	226.9	*47.0	*107.6	*23.7
Laborers, except farm	979	277.0	64.7	132.9	46.3
Farm workers	922	139.6	60.1	89.5	*48.7
Farmers and farm managers	237	*89.5	*34.0	*70.5	*43.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	684	157.3	65.1	96.1	*50.2
Service workers	15,221	221.8	55.6	110.7	40.4
Service workers, except private household	13,208	231.6	55.2	116.2	40.6
Private household workers	2,013	157.4	59.5	74.5	*38.3
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,253	179.1	57.6	108.2	42.8
Never worked	5,238	145.6	53.4	75.7	38.1

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 27. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All races[1]					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
White-collar workers	72,895	197.7	50.0	105.8	33.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	216.4	46.4	116.6	31.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	163.3	51.8	82.9	37.9
Sales workers	9,118	171.0	50.2	98.7	34.9
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	208.6	52.0	110.9	34.1
Blue-collar workers	48,058	161.0	55.2	79.6	34.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	147.5	53.2	75.9	35.1
Operatives, except transport	19,992	163.0	56.6	81.7	37.1
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	148.3	55.1	65.2	33.0
Laborers, except farm	6,251	201.3	55.5	93.7	29.4
Farm workers	4,177	135.7	52.7	70.2	38.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.9	41.0	53.9	*33.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	175.5	60.4	88.8	42.7
Service workers	21,120	215.8	55.0	111.0	40.7
Service workers, except private household	19,068	221.4	54.4	114.5	40.6
Private household workers	2,051	164.2	61.9	78.1	42.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	166.1	58.9	87.0	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
White					
All persons	140,022	185.1	52.0	97.9	34.8
White-collar workers	66,815	197.1	49.5	108.5	32.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,383	218.6	46.5	116.7	30.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,900	162.1	51.6	82.9	37.2
Sales workers	8,603	171.5	49.8	97.9	33.9
Clerical and kindred workers	25,929	207.1	51.0	112.1	32.6
Blue-collar workers	41,604	162.5	54.4	82.1	34.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,822	149.0	52.7	76.9	34.3
Operatives, except transport	17,091	164.1	55.5	85.8	36.9
Transport equipment operatives	3,722	148.0	58.5	59.2	33.5
Laborers, except farm	4,969	211.2	53.2	102.5	28.9
Farm workers	3,592	135.4	50.6	76.6	39.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,088	105.2	39.8	57.4	*33.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,504	177.4	59.5	103.3	43.3
Service workers	16,523	223.6	55.2	115.7	41.3
Service workers, except private household	15,474	227.5	55.0	117.7	41.3
Private household workers	1,049	166.3	60.8	85.9	*40.7
Ever worked, occupation unknown	6,566	172.1	56.6	93.7	37.0
Never worked	4,921	135.9	51.6	75.1	35.4

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

Table 27. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Black					
All persons	16,842	178.8	58.2	77.9	43.5
White-collar workers	4,702	216.0	57.3	93.8	48.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,334	215.4	50.6	91.5	*44.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	533	180.5	*59.8	*78.2	*60.7
Sales workers	381	169.3	*62.8	*120.2	*47.6
Clerical and kindred workers	2,454	231.2	59.6	94.4	47.8
Blue-collar workers	5,608	149.2	61.3	63.5	40.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,312	148.2	59.8	68.6	*45.2
Operatives, except transport	2,498	158.2	64.7	55.9	46.6
Transport equipment operatives	654	128.9	*37.6	*91.4	*20.7
Laborers, except farm	1,145	142.1	67.2	58.3	*37.8
Farm workers	472	*119.5	*69.9	*27.1	*53.1
Farmers and farm managers	98	*–	*–	*–	*–
Farm laborers and farm foremen	373	*151.2	*69.9	*34.3	*53.1
Service workers	4,159	185.8	53.7	87.9	37.7
Service workers, except private household	3,190	191.3	51.1	92.6	36.2
Private household workers	970	167.4	63.1	72.1	*44.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	944	162.2	74.7	*63.1	*65.3
Never worked	957	185.0	50.6	80.3	*41.9

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 28. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All family incomes[1]					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
White-collar workers	72,895	197.7	50.0	105.8	33.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	216.4	46.4	116.6	31.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	163.3	51.8	82.9	37.9
Sales workers	9,118	171.0	50.2	98.7	34.9
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	208.6	52.0	110.9	34.1
Blue-collar workers	48,058	161.0	55.2	79.6	34.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	147.5	53.2	75.9	35.1
Operatives, except transport	19,992	163.0	56.6	81.7	37.1
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	148.3	55.1	65.2	33.0
Laborers, except farm	6,251	201.3	55.5	93.7	29.4
Farm workers	4,177	135.7	52.7	70.2	38.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	100.9	41.0	53.9	*33.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	175.5	60.4	88.8	42.7
Service workers	21,120	215.8	55.0	111.0	40.7
Service workers, except private household	19,068	221.4	54.4	114.5	40.6
Private household workers	2,051	164.2	61.9	78.1	42.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	166.1	58.9	87.0	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
Less than $10,000					
All persons	39,091	193.5	53.7	99.6	38.8
White-collar workers	11,665	216.1	53.1	114.2	40.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,434	243.7	48.3	132.7	32.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,849	195.7	53.5	115.2	48.5
Sales workers	1,952	155.7	49.5	91.1	41.7
Clerical and kindred workers	5,430	232.4	56.1	113.8	41.1
Blue-collar workers	13,494	162.0	54.9	82.5	36.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,804	131.3	54.1	71.4	36.2
Operatives, except transport	6,425	165.9	54.6	91.8	38.7
Transport equipment operatives	1,154	149.0	55.2	70.8	*51.4
Laborers, except farm	2,110	212.8	56.3	80.9	*21.4
Farm workers	1,721	159.6	52.4	75.5	*42.8
Farmers and farm managers	781	142.1	*34.1	*72.3	*24.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	940	174.0	64.8	78.3	*57.1
Service workers	8,000	236.4	53.3	118.8	38.7
Service workers, except private household	6,795	249.4	52.6	125.4	38.8
Private household workers	1,205	163.6	59.1	81.6	*37.7
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,574	174.0	51.6	94.7	*28.8
Never worked	2,637	158.4	55.2	82.5	47.4
$10,000–$24,999					
All persons	61,415	191.8	51.6	100.1	33.5
White-collar workers	27,655	217.8	48.6	116.6	31.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,684	245.8	46.6	129.9	32.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,695	184.1	47.6	91.0	31.1
Sales workers	3,270	182.2	48.7	99.1	29.8
Clerical and kindred workers	12,006	222.8	50.3	122.9	30.8
Blue-collar workers	20,639	164.1	53.9	80.9	33.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	7,768	155.7	53.8	73.6	36.6
Operatives, except transport	8,576	170.5	53.9	83.9	31.5
Transport equipment operatives	1,945	162.6	60.6	72.1	*30.0
Laborers, except farm	2,350	169.6	48.4	101.2	32.0
Farm workers	1,276	136.8	48.4	75.9	*31.3
Farmers and farm managers	676	98.1	*33.9	*52.8	*14.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	601	180.2	57.2	101.8	*41.3
Service workers	7,504	216.8	57.1	116.1	42.4
Service workers, except private household	7,004	216.7	56.7	117.9	43.0
Private household workers	500	219.4	62.9	*90.4	*30.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,547	142.0	59.2	74.3	43.4
Never worked	1,793	113.4	50.3	53.0	*15.1

[1]Includes unknown family income.

Table 28. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
$25,000 or more					
All persons	45,491	175.1	50.2	93.3	32.5
White-collar workers	28,390	178.9	48.7	96.8	32.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,996	196.8	45.3	107.3	29.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,976	142.9	51.2	73.5	38.5
Sales workers	3,127	171.2	49.6	99.5	31.9
Clerical and kindred workers	9,292	185.5	51.2	99.6	34.7
Blue-collar workers	9,987	163.0	53.0	81.5	28.4
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4,401	156.9	50.2	91.0	27.6
Operatives, except transport	3,311	149.1	58.8	65.4	36.3
Transport equipment operatives	1,018	128.3	*36.1	*54.6	*8.5
Laborers, except farm	1,258	248.6	57.0	112.0	*26.2
Farm workers	714	111.9	*47.6	*76.1	*39.6
Farmers and farm managers	500	*84.2	*63.7	*55.4	*77.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen	214	*176.6	*29.6	*124.3	*–
Service workers	3,746	175.8	52.3	95.2	37.3
Service workers, except private household	3,661	178.5	51.9	96.0	36.4
Private household workers	85	*60.0	*100.0	*60.0	*100.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,701	204.3	55.6	110.0	36.7
Never worked	953	181.6	47.2	87.6	*27.5

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 29. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
17–65 years and over					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
Agriculture	4,913	140.5	47.6	74.5	33.4
Forestry and fisheries	226	*239.8	*58.1	*142.9	*61.0
Mining	1,308	188.0	50.5	97.0	*24.4
Construction	7,757	157.4	51.0	84.9	31.8
Manufacturing	35,954	161.5	54.7	83.0	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	166.9	48.6	95.9	30.1
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	193.8	54.5	96.3	39.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	188.6	47.8	103.8	32.1
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	214.6	52.6	111.3	35.6
Public administration	8,578	197.5	44.3	106.7	28.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	172.0	60.5	87.9	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
17–44 years					
All persons	92,722	222.6	51.3	113.3	32.5
Agriculture	2,151	170.8	41.8	87.9	*23.0
Forestry and fisheries	135	*167.4	*–	*93.3	*–
Mining	632	249.5	52.8	118.5	*13.6
Construction	4,717	191.3	48.9	104.5	28.9
Manufacturing	19,237	201.8	52.3	101.0	31.4
Transportation and public utilities	4,707	199.6	47.7	117.4	28.9
Wholesale and retail trade	19,921	229.0	54.1	110.4	36.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,991	218.7	45.3	118.1	28.4
Services and miscellaneous	23,960	257.1	50.9	130.8	32.4
Public administration	4,646	234.9	44.9	123.2	29.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,477	193.0	63.1	96.9	42.4
Never worked	3,147	192.6	50.6	99.8	34.8
45–64 years					
All persons	43,536	139.7	53.7	77.2	41.2
Agriculture	1,369	124.5	58.0	64.5	*48.7
Forestry and fisheries	65	*378.5	*100.0	*303.1	*100.0
Mining	420	161.0	*37.1	*85.2	*26.0
Construction	2,018	123.9	56.6	57.7	*35.4
Manufacturing	11,376	119.7	57.0	64.4	43.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,903	134.1	50.8	64.9	*30.7
Wholesale and retail trade	7,192	145.6	53.6	82.6	45.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,832	151.9	53.6	100.3	42.5
Services and miscellaneous	10,334	161.8	53.2	92.0	42.0
Public administration	2,882	146.8	44.4	81.0	26.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,025	143.4	54.4	81.8	37.6
Never worked	1,120	95.5	*52.8	*47.1	*40.4
65 years and over					
All persons	23,891	114.2	60.3	60.3	45.7
Agriculture	1,394	109.5	49.6	63.6	*40.2
Forestry and fisheries	*26	*269.2	*100.0	*–	*–
Mining	256	*80.9	*76.8	63.3	*71.0
Construction	1,021	67.4	*58.4	*47.9	*52.6
Manufacturing	5,341	105.7	65.6	57.6	51.1
Transportation and public utilities	1,419	125.2	48.1	88.1	*34.4
Wholesale and retail trade	3,878	102.6	62.5	49.5	58.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	838	89.6	*62.5	*26.3	*46.4
Services and miscellaneous	5,796	133.1	64.9	64.7	46.3
Public administration	1,049	171.5	39.7	103.7	*28.3
Ever worked, industry unknown	994	135.3	56.9	*80.2	*24.1
Never worked	1,880	94.4	59.0	51.2	*45.8

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 30. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by sex and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
Both sexes					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
Agriculture	4,913	140.5	47.6	74.5	33.4
Forestry and fisheries	226	*239.8	*58.1	*142.9	*61.0
Mining	1,308	188.0	50.5	97.0	*24.4
Construction	7,757	157.4	51.0	84.9	31.8
Manufacturing	35,954	161.5	54.7	83.0	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	166.9	48.6	95.9	30.1
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	193.8	54.5	96.3	39.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	188.6	47.8	103.8	32.1
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	214.6	52.6	111.3	35.6
Public administration	8,578	197.5	44.3	106.7	28.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	172.0	60.5	87.9	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
Male					
All persons	75,665	158.0	51.6	80.7	33.7
Agriculture	3,733	131.4	49.8	62.8	34.9
Forestry and fisheries	175	*196.0	*34.1	*98.9	*27.2
Mining	1,105	161.5	53.6	75.1	*31.2
Construction	7,004	150.6	51.2	77.3	28.9
Manufacturing	20,160	147.3	52.4	74.4	34.2
Transportation and public utilities	5,966	151.2	47.2	86.3	32.3
Wholesale and retail trade	12,925	163.7	55.4	75.8	40.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,501	161.8	42.6	100.6	33.5
Services and miscellaneous	12,020	179.2	51.1	96.9	33.0
Public administration	4,870	170.7	43.7	91.1	24.6
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,296	161.1	61.7	71.6	36.6
Never worked	908	140.6	47.2	73.2	*35.3
Female					
All persons	84,484	207.1	53.3	109.0	36.9
Agriculture	1,181	169.0	42.1	111.1	*30.6
Forestry and fisheries	51	*390.2	*100.0	*294.1	*100.0
Mining	203	332.0	*42.3	*216.3	*11.6
Construction	752	221.7	49.4	155.3	*45.0
Manufacturing	15,794	179.8	57.1	93.9	38.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,063	197.4	50.6	114.6	26.8
Wholesale and retail trade	18,066	215.3	54.1	111.0	39.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	201.6	49.8	105.3	31.5
Services and miscellaneous	28,069	229.7	53.1	117.4	36.5
Public administration	3,707	232.8	44.8	127.1	32.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	3,200	186.6	59.1	109.8	42.1
Never worked	5,238	145.6	53.4	75.7	38.1

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 31. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by race and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All races[1]					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
Agriculture	4,913	140.5	47.6	74.5	33.4
Forestry and fisheries	226	*239.8	*58.1	*142.9	*61.0
Mining	1,308	188.0	50.5	97.0	*24.4
Construction	7,757	157.4	51.0	84.9	31.8
Manufacturing	35,954	161.5	54.7	83.0	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	166.9	48.6	95.9	30.1
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	193.8	54.5	96.3	39.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	188.6	47.8	103.8	32.1
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	214.6	52.6	111.3	35.6
Public administration	8,578	197.5	44.3	106.7	28.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	172.0	60.5	87.9	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
White					
All persons	140,022	185.1	52.0	97.9	34.8
Agriculture	4,251	143.4	45.2	81.8	33.2
Forestry and fisheries	203	*242.9	*54.2	*159.1	*61.0
Mining	1,240	168.8	53.0	83.5	*29.9
Construction	6,969	162.7	51.6	90.7	33.1
Manufacturing	31,980	162.3	53.4	84.8	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	8,000	168.4	46.9	98.5	27.6
Wholesale and retail trade	28,243	193.7	54.6	97.4	39.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,939	190.4	47.5	103.5	30.8
Services and miscellaneous	33,851	219.9	51.9	115.7	34.2
Public administration	7,050	193.7	43.7	106.1	27.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	6,376	173.0	58.9	91.7	38.4
Never worked	4,921	135.9	51.6	75.1	35.4
Black					
All persons	16,842	178.8	58.2	77.9	43.5
Agriculture	509	*110.8	*69.9	*25.1	*53.1
Forestry and fisheries	*9	*–	*–	*–	*–
Mining	61	*600.0	*36.3	*380.3	*–
Construction	665	123.8	*39.4	*39.1	*–
Manufacturing	3,370	145.7	68.6	61.6	56.0
Transportation and public utilities	908	155.3	64.8	80.8	*51.9
Wholesale and retail trade	2,159	203.2	56.5	83.0	*33.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	586	186.2	*48.9	106.5	*38.9
Services and miscellaneous	5,428	191.0	58.0	83.1	46.4
Public administration	1,314	199.0	46.8	95.1	*38.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	877	206.3	68.9	84.8	*48.8
Never worked	957	185.0	50.6	80.3	*41.9

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 32. Number of persons 17 years of age and over, incidence of acute conditions and acute respiratory conditions per 100 persons per year, and percent medically attended, by family income and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	All acute conditions		Acute respiratory conditions	
		Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended	Incidence per 100 persons per year	Percent medically attended
All family incomes[1]					
All persons	160,149	183.9	52.6	95.6	35.6
Agriculture	4,913	140.5	47.6	74.5	33.4
Forestry and fisheries	226	*239.8	*58.1	*142.9	*61.0
Mining	1,308	188.0	50.5	97.0	*24.4
Construction	7,757	157.4	51.0	84.9	31.8
Manufacturing	35,954	161.5	54.7	83.0	36.5
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	166.9	48.6	95.9	30.1
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	193.8	54.5	96.3	39.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	188.6	47.8	103.8	32.1
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	214.6	52.6	111.3	35.6
Public administration	8,578	197.5	44.3	106.7	28.7
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	172.0	60.5	87.9	39.5
Never worked	6,146	144.9	52.5	75.3	37.7
Less than $10,000					
All persons	39,091	193.5	53.7	99.6	38.8
Agriculture	1,948	164.6	46.3	80.1	*35.7
Forestry and fisheries	59	*83.1	*100.0	*–	*–
Mining	306	264.7	*35.8	*185.3	*16.9
Construction	1,965	146.3	57.7	79.2	42.4
Manufacturing	8,349	159.3	58.4	80.1	44.3
Transportation and public utilities	1,654	159.3	49.1	84.3	*29.6
Wholesale and retail trade	8,178	208.6	52.5	101.9	40.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,084	173.3	58.4	83.1	*40.1
Services and miscellaneous	9,956	232.4	54.8	121.2	37.1
Public administration	1,435	264.5	37.7	161.5	30.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,520	179.9	59.3	90.5	*34.7
Never worked	2,637	158.4	55.2	82.5	47.4
$10,000–$24,999					
All persons	61,415	191.8	51.6	100.1	33.5
Agriculture	1,539	142.6	41.6	78.8	*25.0
Forestry and fisheries	94	*372.3	*76.3	*297.9	*70.4
Mining	474	154.6	*43.4	*91.4	*26.1
Construction	3,138	165.1	51.4	91.8	32.7
Manufacturing	15,067	165.7	50.5	85.0	28.6
Transportation and public utilities	3,613	177.9	47.0	103.6	28.2
Wholesale and retail trade	11,888	204.9	54.5	104.8	38.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,976	211.9	47.7	119.0	31.3
Services and miscellaneous	14,780	230.3	52.1	117.5	35.7
Public administration	3,640	203.6	52.1	102.4	33.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,414	156.0	56.8	85.4	35.8
Never worked	1,793	113.4	50.3	53.0	*15.1
$25,000 or more					
All persons	45,491	175.1	50.2	93.3	32.5
Agriculture	918	123.1	56.5	75.7	*42.2
Forestry and fisheries	61	*234.4	*–	*70.5	*–
Mining	436	186.9	*71.7	*38.5	*30.4
Construction	1,957	159.3	44.3	94.5	*19.5
Manufacturing	9,767	156.2	53.7	87.3	37.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,103	168.4	47.3	104.2	32.1
Wholesale and retail trade	8,352	175.4	54.2	84.4	38.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,049	171.3	44.4	97.5	28.4
Services and miscellaneous	12,327	192.5	49.4	102.1	31.0
Public administration	2,914	177.5	36.6	94.0	*18.0
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,653	210.5	57.6	106.0	39.2
Never worked	953	181.6	47.2	87.6	*27.5

[1]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all conditions that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 33. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Persons injured per 100 persons per year
All persons	160,149	29.0
White-collar workers	72,895	26.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	29.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	30.0
Sales workers	9,118	24.4
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	23.7
Blue-collar workers	48,058	31.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	31.8
Operatives, except transport	19,992	27.3
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	28.5
Laborers, except farm	6,251	43.7
Farm workers	4,177	23.4
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	*22.7
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	*24.2
Service workers	21,120	35.9
Service workers, except private household	19,068	36.7
Private household workers	2,051	*28.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	32.7
Never worked	6,146	13.1

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all injuries that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 34. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, by industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Persons injured per 100 persons per year
All persons	160,149	29.0
Agriculture	4,913	24.6
Forestry and fisheries	226	*31.0
Mining	1,308	*42.9
Construction	7,757	35.7
Manufacturing	35,954	24.7
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	27.6
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	32.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	26.2
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	30.0
Public administration	8,578	35.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	32.8
Never worked	6,146	13.1

NOTES: Excluded from these statistics are all injuries that involved neither restricted activity nor medical attention. Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures I, III, and VI. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 35. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
17–65 years and over								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
White-collar workers	72,895	11.4	14.8	6.9	77.0	5.1	60.2	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	10.5	13.7	6.3	76.9	5.0	66.1	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	11.2	15.7	7.9	73.2	5.1	57.7	2.0
Sales workers	9,118	10.3	14.5	7.7	75.1	4.7	56.6	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	12.4	15.3	6.5	79.5	5.4	58.1	2.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	12.7	17.6	8.8	70.5	4.5	39.9	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	11.0	15.9	9.1	67.1	3.8	41.9	1.3
Operatives, except transport	19,992	14.8	19.8	8.0	73.9	5.0	38.0	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	11.1	16.7	9.9	69.6	4.4	37.8	1.2
Laborers, except farm	6,251	11.8	16.3	10.2	69.9	4.4	41.9	1.4
Farm workers	4,177	12.5	18.6	9.2	67.2	4.1	34.6	0.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	13.9	22.4	9.4	68.3	3.9	35.6	0.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	10.8	14.3	8.9	66.1	4.4	33.5	0.9
Service workers	21,120	14.2	19.4	7.8	77.0	5.5	44.6	1.4
Service workers, except private household	19,068	14.2	19.3	7.5	76.9	5.4	46.5	1.5
Private household workers	2,051	14.2	20.9	10.2	77.9	6.2	27.3	1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	10.6	15.5	11.6	68.6	4.2	45.4	1.6
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
17–44 years								
All persons	92,722	11.1	13.9	6.1	73.4	4.4	54.3	1.7
White-collar workers	43,018	10.7	13.1	5.4	77.2	4.8	61.8	2.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13,052	9.3	11.4	5.2	76.8	4.8	67.0	2.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,710	8.8	11.2	7.2	70.0	4.2	59.0	1.9
Sales workers	5,097	8.1	9.3	6.2	73.8	3.9	59.9	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	18,159	13.2	16.0	4.8	81.1	5.2	59.7	2.0
Blue-collar workers	27,193	10.6	13.2	6.8	68.4	3.9	45.6	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	9,664	7.9	10.3	7.7	64.5	2.9	46.7	1.3
Operatives, except transport	10,589	13.7	16.5	6.0	72.0	4.8	43.6	1.3
Transport equipment operatives	2,630	8.7	11.0	9.7	68.0	3.5	43.2	1.1
Laborers, except farm	4,310	10.2	12.8	6.4	68.6	4.0	49.2	1.5
Farm workers	1,678	8.3	10.9	5.7	60.5	3.1	44.2	1.2
Farmers and farm managers	554	*5.1	*6.3	*6.5	58.7	1.9	48.2	*1.4
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,124	9.9	13.1	*5.6	61.6	3.7	42.2	1.1
Service workers	12,985	13.7	17.7	6.4	76.3	4.9	53.0	1.6
Service workers, except private household	12,453	13.8	17.8	6.2	76.3	4.9	53.6	1.6
Private household workers	532	12.2	14.5	13.6	75.0	6.0	39.5	*1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,700	8.5	13.2	8.5	67.1	3.4	49.1	1.6
Never worked	3,147	14.3	17.6	4.9	68.7	4.4	45.8	1.4
45–64 years								
All persons	43,536	11.6	16.6	9.4	73.3	5.1	49.4	1.8
White-collar workers	20,602	10.2	14.1	7.6	75.2	5.1	62.3	2.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,779	10.6	14.4	6.8	75.4	4.6	68.8	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,730	10.3	15.3	8.0	74.0	5.6	61.1	2.2
Sales workers	2,534	11.0	16.3	7.4	74.7	4.9	58.9	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7,559	9.6	12.3	8.3	76.0	5.3	59.3	2.0
Blue-collar workers	13,640	13.4	20.2	10.3	71.2	4.7	37.2	1.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	5,120	11.9	17.9	9.8	67.5	4.5	40.4	1.4
Operatives, except transport	5,987	14.7	21.7	9.4	74.5	4.9	36.6	1.7
Transport equipment operatives	1,312	13.0	23.6	11.0	70.7	4.6	33.5	1.1
Laborers, except farm	1,221	13.8	19.7	16.8	70.6	5.0	31.4	1.2
Farm workers	1,194	10.0	14.4	8.7	64.4	3.6	36.9	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	747	10.8	14.9	*5.7	64.5	3.7	43.2	*1.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	447	8.5	13.6	*14.2	64.2	3.3	26.2	*1.1
Service workers	4,921	12.3	18.5	9.2	75.7	6.2	36.6	1.3
Service workers, except private household	4,288	12.3	18.3	9.3	76.1	6.1	37.6	1.2
Private household workers	633	12.2	19.7	9.1	73.1	6.9	29.5	1.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,059	11.6	15.2	19.0	67.8	5.2	44.5	1.8
Never worked	1,120	12.9	14.7	8.2	72.3	4.6	39.2	1.5

Table 35. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by age and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

(Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II)

Age and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
65 years and over								
All persons	23,891	18.3	27.7	10.0	79.4	6.4	32.8	1.4
White-collar workers	9,274	16.9	24.6	9.6	80.0	6.8	47.9	2.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,468	16.5	24.3	8.5	80.6	6.7	55.4	2.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	2,217	20.5	30.3	8.6	81.2	6.6	46.7	1.8
Sales workers	1,486	16.6	29.1	9.8	80.3	7.1	41.3	1.5
Clerical and kindred workers	3,103	14.7	18.6	11.8	78.5	6.8	45.8	2.3
Blue-collar workers	7,225	19.3	29.5	10.2	77.4	6.2	23.5	0.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,588	20.7	32.6	10.1	76.1	6.1	26.9	0.8
Operatives, except transport	3,417	18.5	26.8	10.0	78.9	6.0	23.1	0.9
Transport equipment operatives	500	19.2	28.8	8.1	75.0	8.4	20.6	*1.6
Laborers, except farm	720	17.8	31.8	12.2	76.4	5.8	15.4	*0.9
Farm workers	1,305	20.1	32.4	10.9	78.4	6.0	20.2	*0.5
Farmers and farm managers	923	21.8	38.1	10.8	77.1	5.3	21.8	*0.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen	381	16.0	18.6	*11.2	81.6	7.6	16.5	*0.4
Service workers	3,214	19.0	28.1	9.7	81.9	6.8	23.1	0.8
Service workers, except private household	2,327	19.9	29.1	9.6	81.5	7.2	24.9	0.9
Private household workers	887	16.7	25.5	9.7	83.1	5.7	18.4	*0.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	993	18.1	27.2	10.3	77.8	5.9	29.7	1.1
Never worked	1,880	19.4	32.1	10.7	81.1	5.5	21.2	0.7

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 36. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
Both sexes								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
White-collar workers	72,895	11.4	14.8	6.9	77.0	5.1	60.2	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	10.5	13.7	6.3	76.9	5.0	66.1	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	11.2	15.7	7.9	73.2	5.1	57.7	2.0
Sales workers	9,118	10.3	14.5	7.7	75.1	4.7	56.6	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	12.4	15.3	6.5	79.5	5.4	58.1	2.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	12.7	17.6	8.8	70.5	4.5	39.9	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	11.0	15.9	9.1	67.1	3.8	41.9	1.3
Operatives, except transport	19,992	14.8	19.8	8.0	73.9	5.0	38.0	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	11.1	16.7	9.9	69.6	4.4	37.8	1.2
Laborers, except farm	6,251	11.8	16.3	10.2	69.9	4.4	41.9	1.4
Farm workers	4,177	12.5	18.6	9.2	67.2	4.1	34.6	0.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	13.9	22.4	9.4	68.3	3.9	35.6	0.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	10.8	14.3	8.9	66.1	4.4	33.5	0.9
Service workers	21,120	14.2	19.4	7.8	77.0	5.5	44.6	1.4
Service workers, except private household	19,068	14.2	19.3	7.5	76.9	5.4	46.5	1.5
Private household workers	2,051	14.2	20.9	10.2	77.9	6.2	27.3	1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	10.6	15.5	11.6	68.6	4.2	45.4	1.6
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
Male								
All persons	75,665	9.7	13.8	9.4	67.2	3.9	47.5	1.5
White-collar workers	27,276	8.7	12.3	8.0	69.0	3.9	58.6	1.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,916	7.6	10.1	6.8	68.8	3.8	63.7	2.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,173	9.8	15.0	7.8	69.4	4.2	57.2	1.8
Sales workers	3,825	8.3	13.0	9.3	68.5	3.8	57.6	2.3
Clerical and kindred workers	4,361	9.0	10.8	9.6	68.8	3.7	50.6	1.5
Blue-collar workers	33,827	10.9	15.5	9.7	66.7	3.8	40.3	1.2
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,598	10.6	15.3	9.5	65.7	3.7	41.7	1.3
Operatives, except transport	8,872	11.8	15.8	9.3	67.2	3.8	39.0	1.2
Transport equipment operatives	4,085	10.6	16.5	9.6	68.3	4.1	37.0	1.1
Laborers, except farm	5,272	10.7	14.9	10.9	67.5	4.1	40.7	1.3
Farm workers	3,256	12.4	18.8	9.1	63.8	3.6	34.8	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	1,987	14.5	23.6	9.4	67.2	3.6	35.4	1.0
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,269	9.1	11.3	8.1	58.5	3.7	33.9	1.0
Service workers	5,899	7.5	9.9	10.4	67.0	4.0	46.1	1.2
Service workers, except private household	5,860	7.5	9.9	10.4	67.0	4.0	46.0	1.2
Private household workers	39	*5.1	*10.3	*4.8	*69.2	*5.1	*53.8	*–
Ever worked, occupation unknown	4,499	8.9	12.9	15.2	65.9	4.2	46.0	1.5
Never worked	909	6.8	11.6	*5.5	56.7	2.0	45.8	1.6

Table 36. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by sex and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
Female								
All persons	84,484	14.6	19.2	7.0	80.6	5.8	51.8	1.8
White-collar workers	45,619	13.0	16.4	6.4	81.8	5.8	61.1	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11,383	13.0	16.9	6.1	83.9	6.0	68.2	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,484	14.0	17.2	8.0	81.1	6.8	58.8	2.4
Sales workers	5,292	11.8	15.5	6.8	79.9	5.4	55.9	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	24,460	13.1	16.1	6.1	81.4	5.7	59.4	2.1
Blue-collar workers	14,231	16.9	22.8	7.4	79.7	5.9	39.0	1.5
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,775	14.6	21.2	6.5	79.4	5.2	43.5	1.4
Operatives, except transport	11,120	17.2	23.0	7.4	79.3	6.0	37.2	1.5
Transport equipment operatives	357	17.1	19.3	*13.2	84.0	7.7	46.8	*2.2
Laborers, except farm	979	17.4	24.1	7.8	82.7	6.0	48.2	2.0
Farm workers	922	12.8	17.9	9.7	79.3	5.9	33.7	*0.8
Farmers and farm managers	237	*9.3	*12.7	*9.4	77.6	6.7	36.7	*0.4
Farm laborers and farm foremen	684	14.0	19.9	9.7	80.1	5.7	32.7	*0.9
Service workers	15,221	16.8	23.1	7.3	80.9	6.1	44.1	1.5
Service workers, except private household	13,208	17.2	23.4	6.9	81.3	6.1	46.7	1.6
Private household workers	2,013	14.4	21.1	10.3	78.0	6.2	26.8	1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,253	12.9	19.1	8.3	72.4	4.2	44.6	1.7
Never worked	5,238	17.1	23.2	8.2	76.0	5.2	35.6	1.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 37. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals: Percent with episode in year	Short-stay hospitals: Discharges per 100 persons per year	Short-stay hospitals: Length of stay per discharge in days	Physician visits: Percent with visit in year	Physician visits: Visits per person per year	Dental visits: Percent with visit in year	Dental visits: Visits per person per year
All races[1]								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
White-collar workers	72,895	11.4	14.8	6.9	77.0	5.1	60.2	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	10.5	13.7	6.3	76.9	5.0	66.1	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	11.2	15.7	7.9	73.2	5.1	57.7	2.0
Sales workers	9,118	10.3	14.5	7.7	75.1	4.7	56.6	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	12.4	15.3	6.5	79.5	5.4	58.1	2.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	12.7	17.6	8.8	70.5	4.5	39.9	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	11.0	15.9	9.1	67.1	3.8	41.9	1.3
Operatives, except transport	19,992	14.8	19.8	8.0	73.9	5.0	38.0	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	11.1	16.7	9.9	69.6	4.4	37.8	1.2
Laborers, except farm	6,251	11.8	16.3	10.2	69.9	4.4	41.9	1.4
Farm workers	4,177	12.5	18.6	9.2	67.2	4.1	34.6	0.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	13.9	22.4	9.4	68.3	3.9	35.6	0.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	10.8	14.3	8.9	66.1	4.4	33.5	0.9
Service workers	21,120	14.2	19.4	7.8	77.0	5.5	44.6	1.4
Service workers, except private household	19,068	14.2	19.3	7.5	76.9	5.4	46.5	1.5
Private household workers	2,051	14.2	20.9	10.2	77.9	6.2	27.3	1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	10.6	15.5	11.6	68.6	4.2	45.4	1.6
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
White								
All persons	140,022	12.2	16.6	7.7	74.3	4.9	51.8	1.7
White-collar workers	66,815	11.3	15.0	6.9	76.9	5.2	61.5	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,383	10.4	13.8	6.4	76.8	5.0	67.8	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	12,900	11.2	15.8	7.9	73.5	5.1	58.5	2.0
Sales workers	8,603	10.5	15.0	7.9	75.2	4.7	57.6	2.1
Clerical and kindred workers	25,929	12.4	15.4	6.4	79.3	5.5	59.6	2.1
Blue-collar workers	41,604	12.7	17.5	8.5	70.5	4.4	41.1	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	15,822	11.1	15.9	8.8	67.1	3.8	43.0	1.3
Operatives, except transport	17,091	15.0	19.9	7.7	73.8	4.9	38.8	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	3,722	11.3	15.8	9.1	69.3	4.5	38.2	1.1
Laborers, except farm	4,969	11.1	15.0	10.5	70.8	4.3	45.1	1.4
Farm workers	3,592	12.4	18.2	8.3	66.7	4.0	37.6	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	2,088	13.8	21.8	8.3	68.1	3.8	37.3	0.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,504	10.4	13.3	8.2	64.8	4.2	38.0	1.1
Service workers	16,523	14.2	19.5	7.2	76.8	5.4	48.1	1.5
Service workers, except private household	15,474	14.1	19.5	7.0	76.7	5.4	49.1	1.6
Private household workers	1,049	15.8	19.9	10.9	78.2	5.9	33.5	1.2
Ever worked, occupation unknown	6,566	10.4	15.2	11.1	69.1	4.2	47.3	1.5
Never worked	4,921	16.1	22.4	7.6	74.3	4.9	39.0	1.4

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

Table 37. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by race and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
Black								
All persons	16,842	13.3	18.4	10.1	75.5	5.2	34.2	1.1
White-collar workers	4,702	12.6	14.4	6.8	80.9	4.9	44.3	1.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,334	11.8	12.4	7.4	82.3	5.4	46.6	1.4
Managers and administrators, except farm	533	12.0	16.5	*7.0	73.9	4.1	43.5	*1.4
Sales workers	381	*7.6	*7.6	*3.5	74.8	4.4	38.1	*0.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,454	14.0	16.1	6.8	82.6	4.9	44.2	1.2
Blue-collar workers	5,608	13.0	19.8	11.1	71.8	5.1	31.5	1.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1,312	10.3	16.9	12.2	68.7	3.6	29.0	0.9
Operatives, except transport	2,498	14.3	19.8	10.5	75.9	6.0	33.1	0.9
Transport equipment operatives	654	10.9	22.3	13.6	70.2	4.1	36.5	*1.4
Laborers, except farm	1,145	14.5	21.4	9.9	67.6	5.3	27.8	1.3
Farm workers	472	13.3	22.9	14.9	70.1	5.4	15.5	*0.5
Farmers and farm managers	98	*16.3	*38.8	*22.2	69.4	*7.8	*11.2	*1.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	373	12.6	19.0	*10.8	70.5	4.8	16.9	*0.3
Service workers	4,159	14.4	19.7	9.8	78.6	5.9	30.8	1.0
Service workers, except private household	3,190	15.0	19.0	9.8	78.7	5.7	33.7	1.1
Private household workers	970	12.7	22.3	9.6	78.1	6.5	20.9	*0.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	944	12.3	20.6	14.7	64.4	4.6	31.8	2.0
Never worked	957	14.6	20.1	10.1	70.6	4.4	27.1	*0.5

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 38. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals: Percent with episode in year	Short-stay hospitals: Discharges per 100 persons per year	Short-stay hospitals: Length of stay per discharge in days	Physician visits: Percent with visit in year	Physician visits: Visits per person per year	Dental visits: Percent with visit in year	Dental visits: Visits per person per year
All family incomes[1]								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
White-collar workers	72,895	11.4	14.8	6.9	77.0	5.1	60.2	2.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	21,299	10.5	13.7	6.3	76.9	5.0	66.1	2.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	13,657	11.2	15.7	7.9	73.2	5.1	57.7	2.0
Sales workers	9,118	10.3	14.5	7.7	75.1	4.7	56.6	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	28,821	12.4	15.3	6.5	79.5	5.4	58.1	2.0
Blue-collar workers	48,058	12.7	17.6	8.8	70.5	4.5	39.9	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	17,373	11.0	15.9	9.1	67.1	3.8	41.9	1.3
Operatives, except transport	19,992	14.8	19.8	8.0	73.9	5.0	38.0	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	4,442	11.1	16.7	9.9	69.6	4.4	37.8	1.2
Laborers, except farm	6,251	11.8	16.3	10.2	69.9	4.4	41.9	1.4
Farm workers	4,177	12.5	18.6	9.2	67.2	4.1	34.6	0.9
Farmers and farm managers	2,224	13.9	22.4	9.4	68.3	3.9	35.6	0.9
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1,953	10.8	14.3	8.9	66.1	4.4	33.5	0.9
Service workers	21,120	14.2	19.4	7.8	77.0	5.5	44.6	1.4
Service workers, except private household	19,068	14.2	19.3	7.5	76.9	5.4	46.5	1.5
Private household workers	2,051	14.2	20.9	10.2	77.9	6.2	27.3	1.0
Ever worked, occupation unknown	7,752	10.6	15.5	11.6	68.6	4.2	45.4	1.6
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
Less than $10,000								
All persons	39,091	15.6	22.2	9.2	76.0	5.7	36.3	1.2
White-collar workers	11,665	13.4	18.5	8.4	78.6	6.2	46.7	1.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2,434	11.7	14.6	9.6	78.3	5.4	52.3	1.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,849	15.4	20.4	8.7	74.7	6.0	43.2	1.7
Sales workers	1,952	12.8	22.7	7.3	77.8	5.8	43.5	1.3
Clerical and kindred workers	5,430	13.7	18.0	8.3	80.3	6.9	46.5	1.6
Blue-collar workers	13,494	16.1	23.6	10.3	72.9	5.1	30.5	1.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers	3,804	14.8	21.5	10.5	68.9	4.6	29.7	0.6
Operatives, except transport	6,425	17.5	25.0	9.1	75.7	5.5	30.6	1.2
Transport equipment operatives	1,154	17.0	24.7	12.9	70.5	6.1	26.9	0.9
Laborers, except farm	2,110	13.8	22.5	12.1	72.8	4.5	33.2	0.9
Farm workers	1,721	14.2	21.7	9.8	70.9	4.5	22.5	0.7
Farmers and farm managers	781	15.9	25.0	9.0	72.3	4.3	19.2	*0.5
Farm laborers and farm foremen	940	12.9	19.0	10.7	69.8	4.8	25.3	*0.8
Service workers	8,000	17.5	24.4	8.1	79.4	6.4	36.4	1.1
Service workers, except private household	6,795	17.9	24.4	7.9	79.4	6.4	38.5	1.1
Private household workers	1,205	15.7	24.0	9.5	79.3	6.6	24.6	0.8
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,574	14.6	21.0	11.6	70.3	5.4	34.9	1.7
Never worked	2,637	18.2	26.4	8.7	77.4	5.0	29.4	0.9
$10,000–$24,999								
All persons	61,415	12.4	15.8	7.0	74.2	4.8	49.2	1.6
White-collar workers	27,655	12.4	14.8	6.3	77.4	5.2	57.7	1.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,684	11.0	13.3	6.4	76.5	5.3	61.9	2.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,695	11.9	15.2	7.7	73.0	5.1	53.4	2.0
Sales workers	3,270	10.7	12.4	6.7	76.2	5.1	54.9	1.8
Clerical and kindred workers	12,006	14.0	16.3	5.6	80.1	5.2	57.3	1.9
Blue-collar workers	20,639	12.2	16.2	7.9	70.5	4.4	40.7	1.3
Craftsmen and kindred workers	7,768	10.6	15.0	9.3	67.4	3.6	42.2	1.4
Operatives, except transport	8,576	14.8	18.6	7.0	74.1	5.1	39.5	1.4
Transport equipment operatives	1,945	9.2	14.4	8.0	70.5	3.9	38.4	1.0
Laborers, except farm	2,350	10.3	13.0	7.7	67.4	4.5	41.7	1.4
Farm workers	1,276	12.2	21.2	9.3	64.7	4.1	41.0	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	676	15.7	31.2	11.0	67.3	4.2	42.0	*1.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen	601	8.3	10.0	*3.0	61.6	3.9	39.8	*0.8
Service workers	7,504	12.8	16.6	6.2	76.4	5.2	46.4	1.5
Service workers, except private household	7,004	12.9	17.0	6.2	76.6	5.2	47.4	1.5
Private household workers	500	11.2	*10.8	*6.1	75.0	5.3	32.0	*1.5
Ever worked, occupation unknown	2,547	11.1	16.2	8.4	70.7	3.9	46.2	1.3
Never worked	1,793	14.0	19.0	6.7	68.8	4.0	38.1	1.2

[1]Includes unknown family income.

Table 38. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by family income and occupation of longest employment: United States, 1980—Con.

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and occupation of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
$25,000 or more								
All persons	45,491	9.6	12.9	6.5	74.8	4.4	64.7	2.2
White-collar workers	28,390	9.6	13.2	6.2	77.0	4.6	69.5	2.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,996	9.8	13.6	5.3	77.2	4.7	73.5	2.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,976	9.2	14.1	7.7	73.7	4.6	67.5	2.1
Sales workers	3,127	8.2	11.4	6.2	73.6	3.9	68.2	2.8
Clerical and kindred workers	9,292	10.2	12.8	6.2	80.0	4.8	67.0	2.4
Blue-collar workers	9,987	9.6	12.1	6.8	69.6	3.9	53.2	1.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers	4,401	8.3	10.5	6.1	66.8	3.7	53.9	1.8
Operatives, except transport	3,311	11.7	14.6	7.4	71.9	4.4	50.8	1.8
Transport equipment operatives	1,018	8.5	12.5	8.4	69.7	3.3	50.8	1.7
Laborers, except farm	1,258	9.3	10.4	*6.0	72.9	4.0	59.1	2.3
Farm workers	714	9.1	9.0	*6.0	66.0	3.7	57.3	1.6
Farmers and farm managers	500	*9.2	*8.8	*6.6	64.8	3.5	52.2	*1.3
Farm laborers and farm foremen	214	8.9	*9.3	*4.5	68.7	4.4	69.2	*2.3
Service workers	3,746	9.8	13.1	6.3	75.8	4.1	63.6	2.1
Service workers, except private household	3,661	9.9	13.2	6.4	75.6	4.0	64.0	2.1
Private household workers	85	*5.9	*11.8	*5.0	85.9	*8.8	44.7	*2.1
Ever worked, occupation unknown	1,701	7.4	12.8	9.8	71.1	4.9	59.9	2.0
Never worked	953	11.3	12.9	8.4	74.0	5.6	59.8	2.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, P-25, and P-60.

Table 39. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by age and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Age and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals: Percent with episode in year	Short-stay hospitals: Discharges per 100 persons per year	Short-stay hospitals: Length of stay per discharge in days	Physician visits: Percent with visit in year	Physician visits: Visits per person per year	Dental visits: Percent with visit in year	Dental visits: Visits per person per year
17–65 years and over								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
Agriculture	4,913	11.9	18.2	9.2	67.8	3.9	37.4	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	226	*13.7	*20.4	*5.6	74.3	*3.2	45.1	*0.8
Mining	1,308	15.4	21.5	11.9	70.7	5.5	41.4	1.1
Construction	7,757	10.8	15.3	9.3	64.7	3.7	42.7	1.4
Manufacturing	35,954	12.7	17.2	7.7	73.2	4.8	45.6	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	11.7	16.5	9.2	74.8	5.3	48.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	12.2	16.7	7.4	74.6	4.9	51.1	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	10.7	13.3	5.9	77.5	4.9	62.0	2.2
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	12.5	16.2	7.4	77.7	5.4	55.4	1.8
Public administration	8,578	12.5	18.1	9.9	77.1	5.0	54.0	1.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	10.0	14.4	9.4	68.0	4.0	44.9	1.7
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
17–44 years								
All persons	92,722	11.1	13.9	6.1	73.4	4.4	54.3	1.7
Agriculture	2,151	8.7	12.6	7.7	62.8	3.1	46.9	1.5
Forestry and fisheries	135	*15.6	*22.2	*3.5	71.1	*1.4	48.9	*1.1
Mining	632	10.4	10.4	23.2	69.1	6.0	48.6	*1.4
Construction	4,717	7.8	9.8	8.2	63.2	2.9	45.5	1.4
Manufacturing	19,237	11.7	14.5	5.9	71.7	4.4	50.6	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	4,707	9.9	14.6	5.9	73.4	4.6	54.0	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	19,921	11.1	13.9	5.6	73.7	4.4	54.8	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4,991	10.2	12.5	4.6	77.5	4.4	61.2	2.0
Services and miscellaneous	23,960	12.1	14.2	6.0	77.8	5.0	60.0	1.8
Public administration	4,646	10.4	14.3	6.7	77.7	4.4	56.2	1.9
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,477	8.2	12.1	8.7	66.6	3.4	48.6	1.7
Never worked	3,147	14.3	17.6	4.9	68.7	4.4	45.8	1.4
45–64 years								
All persons	43,536	11.6	16.6	9.4	73.3	5.1	49.4	1.8
Agriculture	1,369	9.6	13.4	8.5	64.6	3.4	39.7	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	65	*7.7	*16.9	*13.0	76.9	*1.5	*41.5	*0.8
Mining	420	16.2	26.7	*5.2	70.0	4.5	44.8	*1.0
Construction	2,018	12.6	20.2	11.0	62.6	4.3	41.1	1.7
Manufacturing	11,376	12.3	17.9	8.5	73.3	4.7	45.2	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,903	11.0	13.9	15.0	75.1	5.7	49.3	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	7,192	11.7	18.1	8.3	73.9	5.3	49.3	2.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,832	10.2	11.0	7.0	75.6	5.3	66.8	2.5
Services and miscellaneous	10,334	10.7	15.2	9.3	75.9	5.4	54.5	1.7
Public administration	2,882	13.3	19.4	12.1	75.4	5.4	54.7	1.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,025	10.4	13.2	10.5	67.1	4.8	44.4	1.8
Never worked	1,120	12.9	14.7	8.2	72.3	4.6	39.2	1.5
65 years and over								
All persons	23,891	18.3	27.7	10.0	79.4	6.4	32.8	1.4
Agriculture	1,394	19.2	31.3	10.4	78.8	5.6	20.5	*0.6
Forestry and fisheries	*26	*19.2	*19.2	*2.2	*84.6	*16.8	*34.6	*–
Mining	256	26.6	40.2	11.8	75.8	5.8	18.4	*0.6
Construction	1,021	21.1	31.3	8.6	75.8	5.9	33.3	1.4
Manufacturing	5,341	17.4	24.9	10.3	78.2	6.1	28.9	1.4
Transportation and public utilities	1,419	19.1	28.0	9.0	78.6	6.7	31.1	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,878	18.9	28.6	10.9	80.8	7.0	34.7	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	838	14.3	22.9	9.1	81.6	6.9	56.2	2.6
Services and miscellaneous	5,796	17.6	26.2	8.8	80.4	6.8	38.4	1.6
Public administration	1,049	19.8	31.5	12.6	78.9	6.9	42.3	1.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	994	17.6	27.1	9.9	76.3	5.4	29.1	1.1
Never worked	1,880	19.4	32.1	10.7	81.1	5.5	21.2	0.7

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 40. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by sex and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Sex and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
Both sexes								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
Agriculture	4,913	11.9	16.2	9.2	67.8	3.9	37.4	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	226	*13.7	*20.4	*5.6	74.3	*3.2	45.1	*0.8
Mining	1,308	15.4	21.5	11.9	70.7	5.5	41.4	1.1
Construction	7,757	10.8	15.3	9.3	64.7	3.7	42.7	1.4
Manufacturing	35,954	12.7	17.2	7.7	73.2	4.8	45.6	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	11.7	16.5	9.2	74.8	5.3	46.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	12.2	16.7	7.4	74.6	4.9	51.1	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	10.7	13.3	5.9	77.5	4.9	62.0	2.2
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	12.5	16.2	7.4	77.7	5.4	55.4	1.8
Public administration	8,578	12.5	18.1	9.9	77.1	5.0	54.0	1.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	10.0	14.4	9.4	68.0	4.0	44.9	1.7
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
Male								
All persons	75,665	9.7	13.8	9.4	67.2	3.9	47.5	1.5
Agriculture	3,733	11.8	18.3	9.5	64.2	3.4	36.5	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	175	*12.0	*14.3	*7.6	73.7	*3.6	45.1	*0.8
Mining	1,105	15.3	21.7	13.1	69.0	5.0	37.4	*0.8
Construction	7,004	10.5	15.9	9.5	63.6	3.4	40.8	1.4
Manufacturing	20,160	10.7	14.6	8.3	68.1	4.1	46.0	1.5
Transportation and public utilities	5,966	10.7	16.5	10.9	70.8	4.7	44.0	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	12,925	8.2	12.2	9.4	65.4	3.5	49.5	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,501	8.6	12.0	5.5	69.6	3.1	60.2	1.9
Services and miscellaneous	12,020	8.1	10.1	8.4	67.6	3.9	54.6	1.6
Public administration	4,870	11.2	16.8	12.9	73.0	4.4	51.1	1.5
Ever worked, industry unknown	4,296	7.8	10.8	11.1	64.9	4.1	45.1	1.6
Never worked	908	6.8	11.6	*5.5	56.7	2.0	45.8	1.6
Female								
All persons	84,484	14.6	19.2	7.0	80.6	5.8	51.8	1.8
Agriculture	1,181	12.2	17.9	8.2	79.2	5.5	40.1	1.1
Forestry and fisheries	51	*21.6	*41.2	*3.4	76.5	*1.9	*45.1	*1.0
Mining	203	*16.3	*20.2	*4.6	80.3	7.8	63.5	*2.7
Construction	752	13.2	*9.8	*5.9	75.1	6.6	60.9	2.0
Manufacturing	15,794	15.3	20.4	7.2	79.7	5.7	45.2	1.8
Transportation and public utilities	3,063	13.5	16.5	5.7	82.4	6.5	58.4	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	18,066	15.1	19.9	6.5	81.2	5.9	52.3	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,160	11.7	13.9	6.0	81.3	5.7	62.8	2.4
Services and miscellaneous	28,069	14.4	18.7	7.2	82.0	6.0	55.8	1.9
Public administration	3,707	14.3	19.9	6.5	82.4	5.9	57.7	2.1
Ever worked, industry unknown	3,200	13.0	19.2	8.2	72.2	4.0	44.5	1.8
Never worked	5,238	17.1	23.2	8.2	76.0	5.2	35.6	1.2

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 41. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by race and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Race and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
All races[1]								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
Agriculture	4,913	11.9	18.2	9.2	67.8	3.9	37.4	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	226	*13.7	*20.4	*5.6	74.3	*3.2	45.1	*0.8
Mining	1,308	15.4	21.5	11.9	70.7	5.5	41.4	1.1
Construction	7,757	10.8	15.3	9.3	64.7	3.7	42.7	1.4
Manufacturing	35,954	12.7	17.2	7.7	73.2	4.8	45.6	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	11.7	16.5	9.2	74.8	5.3	48.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	12.2	16.7	7.4	74.6	4.9	51.1	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	10.7	13.3	5.9	77.5	4.9	62.0	2.2
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	12.5	16.2	7.4	77.7	5.4	55.4	1.8
Public administration	8,578	12.5	18.1	9.9	77.1	5.0	54.0	1.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	10.0	14.4	9.4	68.0	4.0	44.9	1.7
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
White								
All persons	140,022	12.2	16.6	7.7	74.3	4.9	51.8	1.7
Agriculture	4,251	12.2	18.3	8.4	67.9	3.8	40.3	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	203	*14.8	*22.7	*5.6	75.9	*3.3	46.8	*0.7
Mining	1,240	15.3	21.3	12.3	70.6	5.5	41.9	1.1
Construction	6,969	10.8	15.1	9.1	64.4	3.6	44.5	1.5
Manufacturing	31,980	12.5	16.7	7.4	73.0	4.7	46.9	1.7
Transportation and public utilities	8,000	11.4	15.9	9.6	74.8	5.3	50.5	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	28,243	12.3	17.0	7.2	75.0	5.0	52.4	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,939	10.3	13.0	5.6	77.5	4.9	63.9	2.3
Services and miscellaneous	33,851	12.6	16.2	7.0	77.5	5.4	58.7	1.9
Public administration	7,050	12.3	18.2	10.2	77.4	4.9	57.0	1.9
Ever worked, industry unknown	6,376	9.9	14.6	9.0	68.4	4.1	46.6	1.6
Never worked	4,921	16.1	22.4	7.6	74.3	4.9	39.0	1.4
Black								
All persons	16,842	13.3	18.4	10.1	75.5	5.2	34.2	1.1
Agriculture	509	10.6	20.2	14.9	69.2	5.2	18.3	*1.2
Forestry and fisheries	*9	*22.2	*–	*–	*66.7	*6.3	*22.2	*–
Mining	61	*19.7	*27.9	*4.8	78.7	*6.3	*27.9	*1.0
Construction	665	11.4	18.9	9.9	69.2	4.3	24.2	*1.0
Manufacturing	3,370	15.1	21.9	10.1	75.5	5.4	34.1	1.1
Transportation and public utilities	908	14.8	23.1	7.0	74.7	4.8	35.4	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,159	11.9	15.2	10.8	72.6	5.0	36.7	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	586	14.0	16.2	*7.0	80.5	4.4	43.0	*0.5
Services and miscellaneous	5,428	12.9	16.6	10.4	80.3	5.6	35.7	1.1
Public administration	1,314	14.2	19.3	8.9	75.8	5.4	38.3	0.9
Ever worked, industry unknown	877	10.9	15.7	13.1	63.2	3.9	31.2	2.1
Never worked	957	14.6	20.1	10.1	70.6	4.4	27.1	*0.5

[1]Includes all other races not shown as separate categories.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Table 42. Number of persons 17 years of age and over and average rate of utilization of medical and dental services, by family income and industry of longest employment: United States, 1980

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in appendix II]

Family income and industry of longest employment	Estimated population in thousands	Short-stay hospitals			Physician visits		Dental visits	
		Percent with episode in year	Discharges per 100 persons per year	Length of stay per discharge in days	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year	Percent with visit in year	Visits per person per year
All family incomes[1]								
All persons	160,149	12.3	16.7	8.0	74.3	4.9	49.8	1.7
Agriculture	4,913	11.9	18.2	9.2	67.8	3.9	37.4	1.2
Forestry and fisheries	226	*13.7	*20.4	*5.6	74.3	*3.2	45.1	*0.8
Mining	1,308	15.4	21.5	11.9	70.7	5.5	41.4	1.1
Construction	7,757	10.8	15.3	9.3	64.7	3.7	42.7	1.4
Manufacturing	35,954	12.7	17.2	7.7	73.2	4.8	45.6	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	9,029	11.7	16.5	9.2	74.8	5.3	48.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	30,991	12.2	16.7	7.4	74.6	4.9	51.1	1.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7,661	10.7	13.3	5.9	77.5	4.9	62.0	2.2
Services and miscellaneous	40,089	12.5	16.2	7.4	77.7	5.4	55.4	1.8
Public administration	8,578	12.5	18.1	9.9	77.1	5.0	54.0	1.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	7,496	10.0	14.4	9.4	68.0	4.0	44.9	1.7
Never worked	6,146	15.6	21.5	8.0	73.2	4.8	37.1	1.2
Less than $10,000								
All persons	39,091	15.6	22.2	9.2	76.0	5.7	36.3	1.2
Agriculture	1,948	13.8	21.5	9.4	71.5	4.1	24.8	0.9
Forestry and fisheries	59	*10.2	*11.9	*11.6	78.0	*2.7	*23.7	*0.8
Mining	306	18.6	25.8	13.6	74.8	9.3	23.9	*0.7
Construction	1,965	13.9	20.4	12.6	65.2	4.2	30.9	0.6
Manufacturing	8,349	16.9	24.2	9.2	75.8	5.4	31.9	1.3
Transportation and public utilities	1,654	16.1	24.0	15.5	75.0	7.3	31.9	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	8,178	15.0	22.2	8.0	76.8	5.7	40.1	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,084	13.0	18.1	9.3	77.8	6.7	49.4	2.4
Services and miscellaneous	9,956	15.1	20.2	8.2	79.0	6.4	41.2	1.3
Public administration	1,435	16.7	23.8	8.5	77.7	5.8	42.4	0.8
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,520	13.9	19.6	11.1	68.8	4.9	33.0	1.9
Never worked	2,637	18.2	26.4	8.7	77.4	5.0	29.4	0.9
$10,000–$24,999								
All persons	61,415	12.4	15.8	7.0	74.2	4.8	49.2	1.6
Agriculture	1,539	12.0	21.1	9.1	64.5	4.0	42.2	1.3
Forestry and fisheries	94	*19.1	*36.2	*4.8	73.4	*5.0	50.0	*0.5
Mining	474	18.6	27.0	*5.7	67.9	4.0	35.7	*0.9
Construction	3,138	10.1	12.9	7.5	65.6	3.4	42.5	1.6
Manufacturing	15,067	12.8	15.8	6.8	73.1	4.8	45.2	1.6
Transportation and public utilities	3,613	12.3	17.0	7.2	74.5	5.5	47.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	11,888	12.4	15.7	6.5	74.7	4.9	50.8	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,976	11.7	13.6	5.4	78.7	5.0	59.2	2.4
Services and miscellaneous	14,780	12.1	14.4	7.0	77.4	5.1	54.5	1.8
Public administration	3,640	13.5	20.4	8.9	77.3	5.2	50.4	1.4
Ever worked, industry unknown	2,414	10.9	15.0	7.6	70.5	3.9	46.1	1.4
Never worked	1,793	14.0	19.0	6.7	68.8	4.0	38.1	1.2
$25,000 or more								
All persons	45,491	9.6	12.9	6.5	74.8	4.4	64.7	2.2
Agriculture	918	8.3	9.0	*9.4	67.9	3.8	60.5	1.8
Forestry and fisheries	61	*9.8	*8.2	*3.0	82.0	*1.6	63.9	*1.6
Mining	436	11.2	*13.3	*25.2	72.5	5.2	62.2	*1.9
Construction	1,957	8.3	11.7	6.4	64.1	3.3	58.3	2.1
Manufacturing	9,767	9.2	12.8	6.4	72.5	4.2	59.9	2.0
Transportation and public utilities	3,103	9.2	12.1	6.0	76.7	4.2	61.1	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	8,352	9.4	13.0	6.4	73.7	4.3	64.0	2.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,049	9.4	11.9	4.6	78.5	4.4	70.9	2.1
Services and miscellaneous	12,327	10.6	14.0	5.7	78.1	4.9	70.6	2.3
Public administration	2,914	9.6	12.7	7.9	78.0	4.6	65.9	2.9
Ever worked, industry unknown	1,653	6.5	11.3	10.1	70.5	4.6	59.2	2.2
Never worked	953	11.3	12.9	8.4	74.0	5.6	59.8	2.2

[1]Includes unknown family income.

NOTES: Relative standard errors of estimates for this table are found in appendix I, figures III, IV, and V. For official population estimates for more general use, see U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

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Appendix I
Technical notes on methods

Background

This report is one of a series of statistical reports published by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households included in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Data are obtained on the personal, sociodemographic, and health characteristics of the family members and unrelated individuals living in these households.

Field operations for the survey are conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under specifications established by NCHS. The U.S. Bureau of the Census participates in the survey planning, selects the sample, and conducts the interviews. The data are then transmitted to NCHS for preparation, processing, and analysis.

Summary reports and reports on special topics for each year's data are prepared under the direction of staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics for publication in Series 10 publications of NCHS. Data are also tabulated for other reports published by NCHS staff and for use by other organizations and by researchers within and outside the Government. Since 1969, public use tapes have been prepared for each year of data collection.

It should be noted that the health characteristics described by NHIS estimates pertain only to the resident, civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include persons residing in nursing homes, members of the armed forces, institutionalized persons, or U.S. nationals living abroad.

Statistical design of NHIS

General design

Data from NHIS have been collected continuously since 1957. The sample design of the survey has undergone changes following each decennial census. This periodic redesign of the NHIS sample allows the incorporation of the latest population information and statistical methodology into the survey design. The data presented in this report are from an NHIS sample design used in 1980. There have been subsequent modifications that affect data from later surveys.

The sample design plan of the NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits a continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population, and the weekly samples are additive over time. This design permits estimates for high-frequency measures or for large population groups to be produced from a short period of data collection. Estimates for low-frequency measures or for smaller population subgroups can be obtained from a longer period of data collection. The annual sample is designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions and for selected places of residence in the United States. Because interviewing is done throughout the year, there is no seasonal bias for annual estimates.

The continuous data collection also has administrative and operational advantages because fieldwork can be handled on a continuing basis with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample selection

The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. For the first stage of the sample design, the United States is considered to be a universe composed of approximately 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's) from which a sample of 376 PSU's is drawn. A PSU consists of a county, a small group of contiguous counties, or a metropolitan statistical area. The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be combined and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined in such a manner that each segment contains an expected four households. Three general types of segments are used:

- Area segments, which are defined geographically.
- List segments, using 1970 census registers as the frame.
- Permit segments, using updated lists of building permits issued in sample PSU's since 1970.

Census address listings were used for all areas of the country where addresses were well defined and could be used to locate housing units. In general the list frame included the larger urban areas of the United States from which about two-thirds of the NHIS sample was selected.

The usual NHIS sample consists of approximately 12,000 segments containing about 51,000 assigned households, of which 9,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 42,000 eligible occupied households yield a probability sample of about 111,000 persons. However, the fourth quarter of 1980 had a sample

reduction of 4 weeks of interviewing because of budgetary restrictions. During the 48 weeks in 1980, the sample was composed of approximately 39,000 households containing about 103,000 persons. Comparability with previous annual estimates is not affected by the reduced sample as the weighting procedure employed by NHIS adjusts for the missing weeks.

Descriptive materials on data collection, field procedures, and questionnaire development in NHIS have been published (NCHS, 1964, 1975), as well as descriptions of the sample design and estimation procedure (NCHS, 1970; U.S. National Health Survey, 1958).

Collection and processing of data

The NHIS questionnaire contains two major parts: The first consists of topics that remain relatively the same from year to year. Among these topics are the incidence of acute conditions, the prevalence of chronic conditions, persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, restriction in activity due to impairment or health problems, and utilization of health care services involving physician care and short-stay hospitalization. The second part consists of special topics added as supplements to each year's questionnaire, such as the longest occupation and industry of employment reported here.

Careful procedures are followed to assure the quality of data collected in the interview. Most households in the sample are contacted by mail before the interviewers arrive. Potential respondents are informed of the importance of the survey and assured that all information obtained in the interview will be held in strict confidence. Interviewers make repeated trips to a household when a respondent is not immediately found. The success of these procedures is indicated by the response rate for the survey, which has been between 96 and 98 percent over the years.

When contact is made, the interviewer attempts to have all family members of the household 19 years of age and over present during the interview. When this is not possible, proxy responses for absent adult family members are accepted. In most situations, proxy respondents are used for persons under 19 years of age. Persons 17 and 18 years of age may respond for themselves, however.

Interviewers undergo extensive training and retraining. The quality of their work is checked by means of periodic observation and by reinterview. Their work is also evaluated by statistical studies of the data they obtain in their interviews. A field edit is performed on all completed interviews so that if there are any problems with the information on the questionnaire, respondents may be recontacted to solve the problem.

Complete questionnaires are sent from the U.S. Bureau of the Census field offices to NCHS for coding and editing. To ensure the accuracy of coding, a 5-percent sample of all questionnaires is recoded and keyed by other coders. A 100-percent verification procedure is used if certain error tolerances are exceeded. Staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics then edit the files to remove impossible and inconsistent codes.

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

The interview, fieldwork, and data processing procedures summarized here are described in detail in Series 1, No. 18 (NCHS, 1985).

Estimation procedures

Because the design of NHIS is a complex multistage probability sample, it is necessary to reflect these complex procedures in the derivation of estimates. The estimates presented in this report are based on 1980 sample person counts weighted to produce national estimates. The weight for each sample person is the product of four component weights:

1. *Probability of selection*. The basic weight for each person is obtained by multiplying the reciprocals of the probabilities of selection at each step in the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. *Household nonresponse adjustment within segment*. In NHIS, interviews are completed in about 96 percent of all eligible households. Because of household nonresponse, a weighting adjustment is required. The nonresponse adjustment weight is a ratio with the number of households in a sample segment as the numerator and the number of households actually interviewed in that segment as the denominator. This adjustment reduces bias in an estimate to the extent that persons in the noninterviewed households have the same characteristics as the persons in the interviewed households in the same segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment*. Sampling theory indicates that the use of auxiliary information that is highly correlated with the variables being estimated improves the reliability of the estimates. To reduce the variability between PSU's within a region, the estimates are ratio adjusted to the 1970 populations within 12 race-residence classes.
4. *Poststratification by age-sex-race*. Within each of 60 age-sex-race cells, a weight is constructed each quarter to ratio adjust the first-stage population estimate based on the NHIS to an independent estimate of the population of each cell. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are updated quarterly.

The main effect of the ratio-estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the target population by age, sex, race, and residence. The poststratification adjustment helps to reduce the component of bias resulting from sampling frame undercoverage; furthermore, this adjustment frequently reduces sampling variance.

Types of estimates

As noted, NHIS data are collected on a weekly basis, with each week's sample representing the resident, civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States living during that week. The weekly samples are consolidated to produce quarterly files (each consisting of data for 13 weeks). Weights to adjust the data to represent the U.S. population are assigned

to each of the four quarterly files. These quarterly files are later consolidated to produce the annual file, which is the basis of most tabulations of NHIS data.

NHIS uses various reference periods to reduce the amount of bias associated with respondent memory loss. A 2-week reference period is used in collecting data on the incidence of acute conditions, restriction in activity due to a health problem, and physician contacts. Each of these measures health events that may be forgotten soon after they occur. Examples of such events are telephoning a physician about a minor illness, missing a day from work because of a routine health problem, or having a cold. Either a 12- or 6-month (depending on the type of statistic) reference period is used for hospitalization data because hospitalization ordinarily involves a major event in a person's life and is not quickly forgotten. Chronic condition prevalence estimates are based on a 12-month reference period.

Because most NHIS estimates based on a 2-week reference period are designed to represent the number of health events for a 12-month period, these data must be adjusted to an annual basis. Data based on a 2-week reference period are multiplied by 6.5 to produce the 13-week estimate for the quarter. These reference period adjustments are made at the time that the quarterly files are produced. Therefore, the data can be used to produce estimates for each quarter and are used that way to study seasonal variation. The data from the four quarterly files (representing the number of events in each quarter) are summed to produce the annual estimate. Although these data are collected for only 2 weeks for each person included in the survey, any unusual event that may have occurred during a particular 2-week period does not bias the estimate because the quarterly estimate is a sum of the estimates produced for each week's sample during the entire quarter and the annual estimate is the sum of the four quarters.

For prevalence statistics, such as the number of persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, the annual estimate results from summing the weighted quarterly files and dividing by 4. This division is necessary because, as noted previously, each quarterly file has been weighted to produce an estimate of the number of persons in the U.S. population with a given characteristic. Summing the four quarters and dividing by 4 in effect averages these quarterly results for the year. Thus, the type of prevalence estimate ordinarily derived from NHIS data is an annual average prevalence estimate.

For data related to short-stay hospital discharges that are based on a 6-month reference period, cases identified during any quarter of data collection are multiplied by 2 to produce a quarterly estimate of the annual number of characteristics associated with short-stay hospital discharges. The NHIS average annual estimate of hospital discharges is derived by summing the four quarterly estimates and dividing by 4, just as the prevalence estimates are.

Reliability of estimates

Because NHIS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey and processing procedures. Two types of errors are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: Sampling and nonsampling errors. To the extent possible, these types of errors are kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures described earlier (NCHS, 1973). Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in NHIS, a number of studies have been conducted to examine this problem. The results have been published in several reports (NCHS, 1965b, 1965c, 1967, 1968).

Nonsampling errors

Interviewing process—Information such as the number of days of restricted activity caused by the condition can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source because only the persons concerned are in a position to report this information. However, there are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For example, for diagnostic information, the household respondent can usually pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. Further, a respondent may not answer a question in the intended manner because he or she has not properly understood the question, has forgotten the event, does not know, or does not wish to divulge the answer. Regardless of the type of measure, all NHIS data are estimates of known reported morbidity, disability, and so forth.

Reference period bias—NHIS estimates do not represent a complete measure of any given topic during the specified calendar period because data are not collected in the interview for persons who died or became institutionalized during the reference period. For many types of statistics collected in the survey, the reference period is the 2 weeks prior to the interview week. For such a short period, the contribution by decedents to a total inventory of conditions or services should be very small. However, the contribution by decedents during a long reference period (such as 1 year) might be significant, especially for older persons.

Underreporting associated with a long reference period is most germane to data on hospitalization. Analysis has shown that there is an increase in underreporting of hospitalizations with an increase in the time interval between the discharge and the interview. Exclusive of the hospital experience of decedents, the net underreporting using a 12-month recall period is in the neighborhood of 10 percent (NCHS, 1965d). The underreporting of discharges within 6 months of the week of interview is estimated to be about 5 percent (NCHS, 1965d). For this reason, hospital discharge data are based on hospital discharges reported to have occurred within 6 months of the week of interview.

Because hospitalization is common in the period immediately preceding death or institutionalization and older persons are much more likely to die than younger ones, the data should not be used to estimate the volume of hospitaliza-

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NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

tion of the elderly, although they can be used to characterize elderly people.

It should further be noted that, although the reported frequencies and rates related to hospital episodes are presented by the year in which the data were collected, the estimates are, in most cases, based on hospitalizations that occurred during the year of data collection and the prior year. Overall, approximately one-half of the reported hospitalizations for the 12-month reference period occurred in the year prior to the year of data collection.

Population estimates—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for overall totals for the 60 age, sex, and race groups, which are adjusted to independent estimates, these figures are based on the sample of households in NHIS. They are given primarily to provide denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose they are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. With the exception of the overall totals by age, sex, and race mentioned previously, the population figures differ from figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Official population estimates are presented in U.S. Bureau of the Census reports in Series P–20, P–25, and P–60.

Rounding of numbers—In published tables, the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand, although they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which these are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Nonresponse—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure that imputes to persons who were not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment who were interviewed. Interviews were completed in 97.1 percent of the sample households.

Sampling errors

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling error, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 in 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 in 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 in 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

Relative standard error charts—The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. In this report, asterisks are shown for any cell with more than a 30-percent relative standard error. Included in this appendix are charts from which the relative standard errors can be determined for estimates shown in this report. In order to derive relative errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the charts provide an estimate of the approximate relative standard error rather than the precise error for any specific aggregate or percentage.

Three classes of statistics for the NHIS are identified for purposes of estimating variances.

1. *Narrow range*—This class consists of (1) statistics that estimate a population attribute—for example, the number of persons in a particular income group—and (2) statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection is usually either 0 to 1 and, on occasion, may take on the value 2 or, very rarely, 3.
2. *Medium range*—This class consists of other statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection will rarely lie outside the range 0 to 5.
3. *Wide range*—This class consists of statistics for which the measure for a single individual during the reference period used in data collection can range from 0 to a number in excess of 5, such as the number of days of bed disability.

In addition to classifying variables according to whether they are narrow-, medium-, or wide-range, NHIS statistics are further classified as to whether they are based on a reference period of 2 weeks, 6 months, or 12 months.

General rules for determining relative standard errors—The following rules will enable the reader to determine approximate relative standard errors from the charts for estimates presented in this report. These charts represent standard errors of NHIS data. They should be used in preference to the charts that have appeared in all previous Series 10 publications.

Rule 1. *Estimates of aggregates*—Approximate relative standard errors for estimates of aggregates, such as the number of persons with a given characteristic, are obtained from appropriate curves in figures I–IV. The number of persons in the total U.S. population or in an age-sex-race class of the total population is adjusted to official U.S. Bureau of the Census figures and is not subject to sampling error.

Rule 2. *Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution*—Relative standard errors for percentages in a percent distribution of a total are obtained from figures V and VI. For values that do not fall on one of the curves presented in the chart, visual interpolation will provide a satisfactory approximation.

Rule 3. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator*—This rule applies for prevalence rates or where a unit of the numerator occurs, with few exceptions, only once in the year for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in computing the rate of respiratory conditions per 1,000 population, the numerator consisting of persons with the respiratory conditions is a subclass of the denominator, which includes all persons in the population. Such rates, if converted to rates per 100 persons, may be treated as though they were percentages and the relative standard errors obtained from the percentage charts for population estimates. Rates per 1,000,

or any other base, must first be converted to rates per 100; then the percentage chart will provide the relative standard error per 100.

Rule 4. *Estimates of rates where the numerator is not a subclass of the denominator*—This rule applies where a unit of the numerator often occurs more than once for any one unit in the denominator. For example, in the computation of the number of persons injured per 100 persons per year, it is possible that a person in the denominator could have sustained more than one of the injuries included in the numerator. Approximate relative standard errors for rates of this kind may be computed as follows:

(a) Where the denominator is the total U.S. population or includes all persons in one or more of the age-sex-race groups of the total population, the relative error of the rate is equivalent to the relative error of the numerator, which can be obtained directly from the appropriate chart.

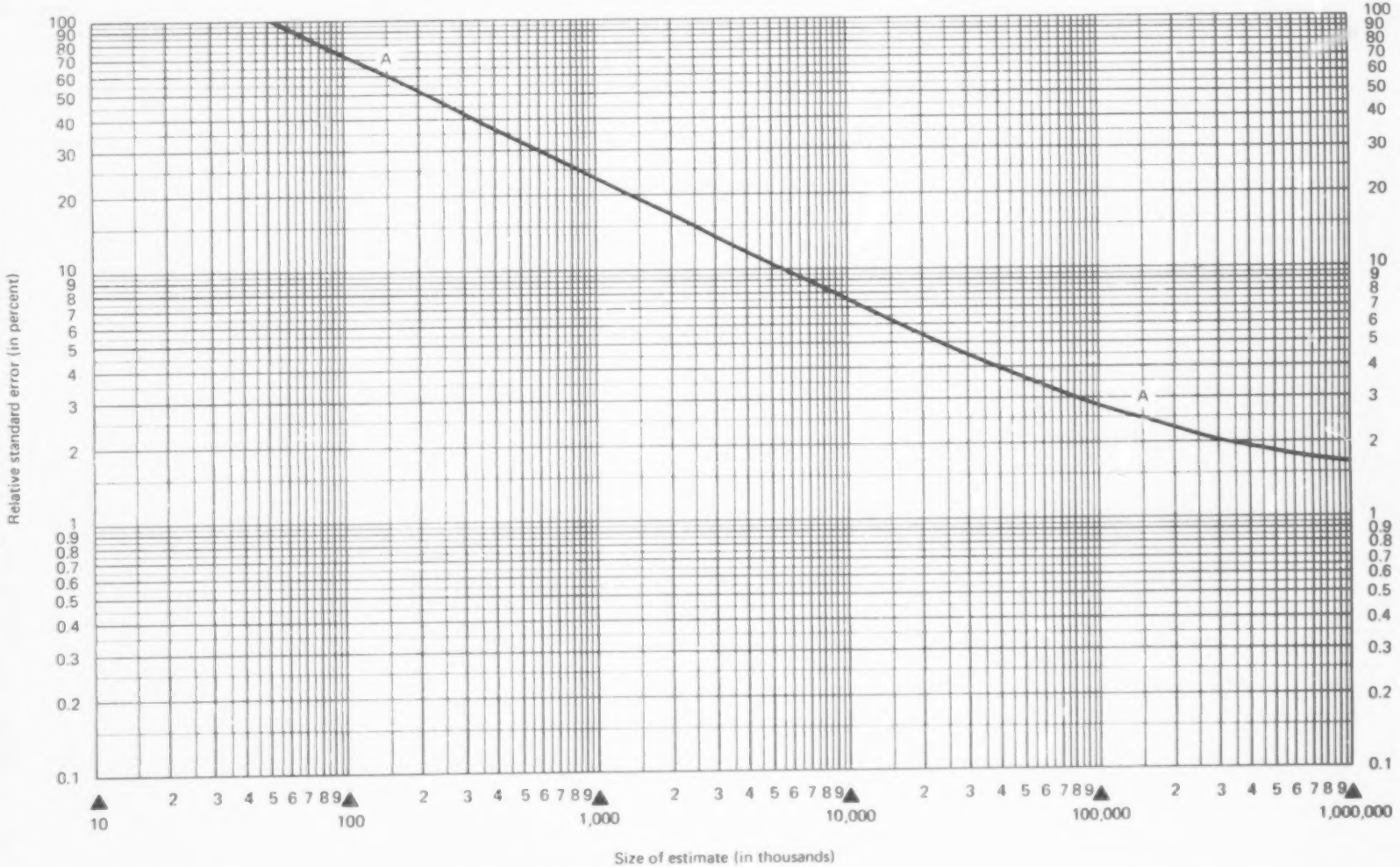
(b) In other cases the relative standard error of the numerator and of the denominator can be obtained from the appropriate curve. Square each of these relative errors, add the resulting values, and extract the square root of the sum. This procedure will result in an upper bound on the standard error and will overstate the error to the extent that the correlation between numerator and denominator is greater than zero.

Rule 5. *Estimates of difference between two statistics (mean, rate, total, and so forth)*—The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. A formula for the standard error of a difference,

$$d = X_1 - X_2$$

is $$\sigma_d = \sqrt{(X_1 V_{x1})^2 + (X_2 V_{x2})^2}$$

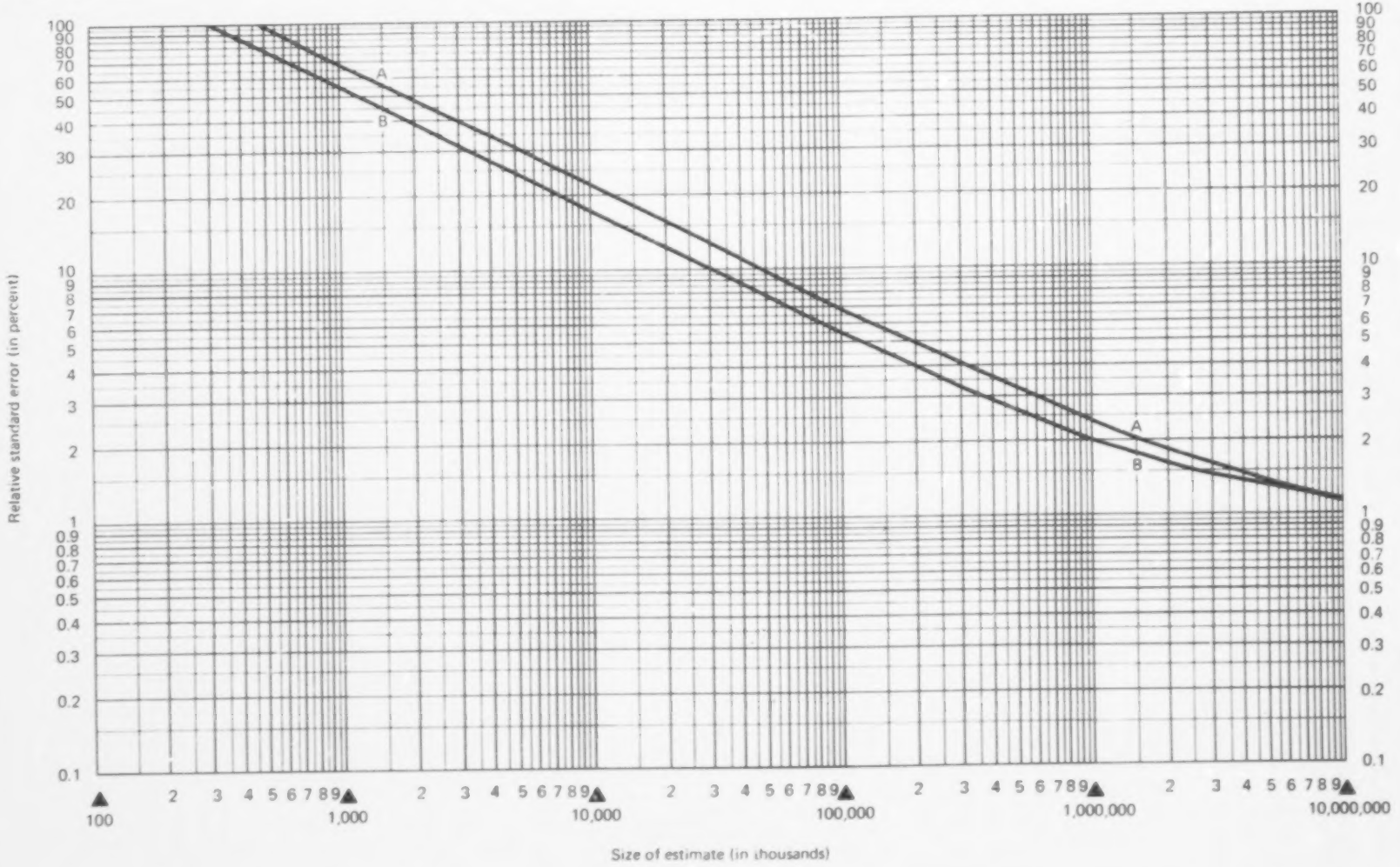
where X_1 is the estimate for class 1, X_2 is the estimate for class 2, and V_{x1} and V_{x2} are the relative errors of X_1 and X_2, respectively. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. The relative standard error of each estimate involved in such a difference can be determined by one of the four rules discussed previously, whichever is appropriate.



[1]This curve represents estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 1,000,000 acute respiratory conditions (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 23 percent (read from scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 230,000 (23 percent of 1,000,000).

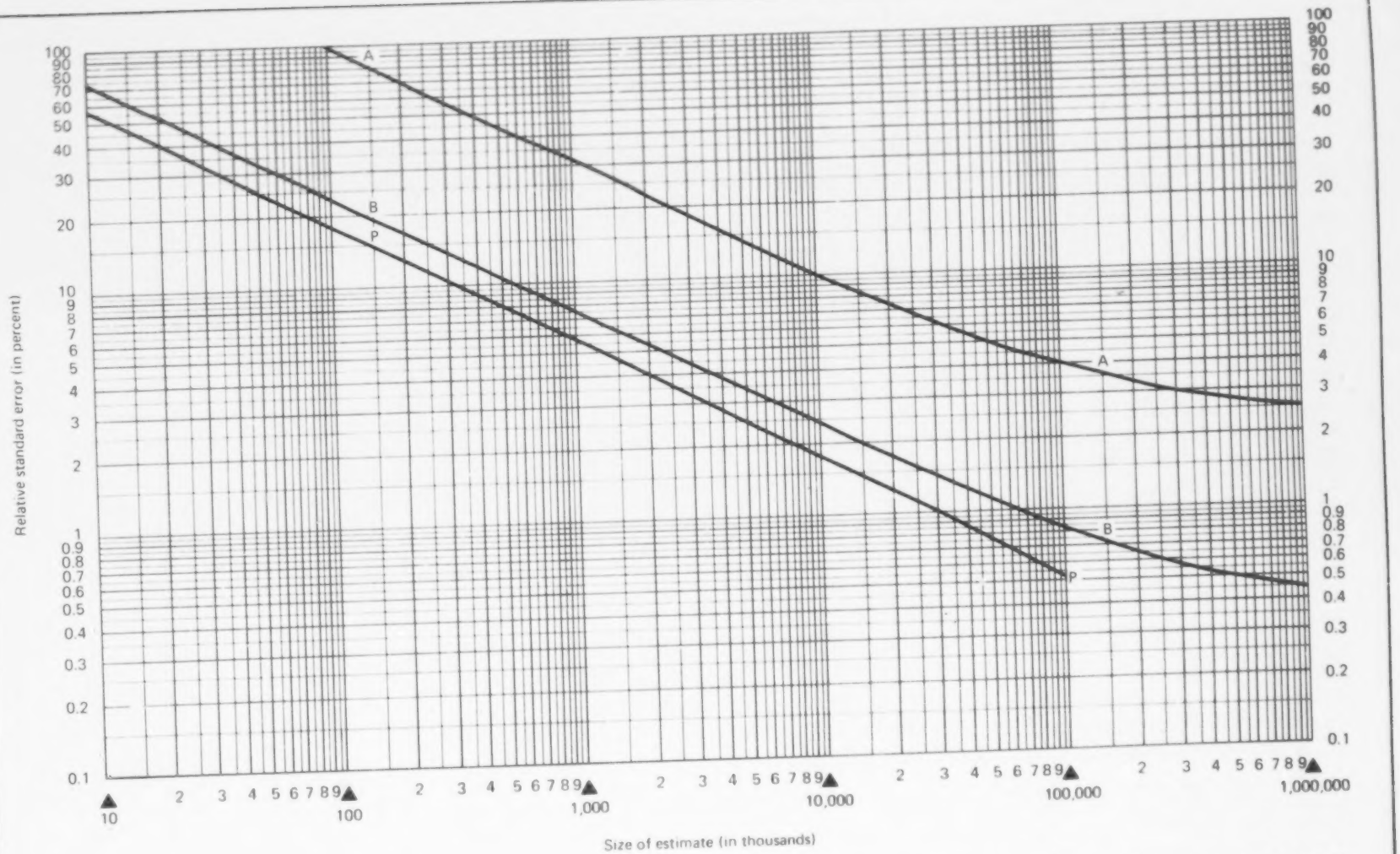
Figure I. Relative standard errors for number of acute conditions or persons injured[1]



[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for wide range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart. An estimate of 10,000,000 days of restricted activity (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 22 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 2,200,000 (22 percent of 10,000,000).

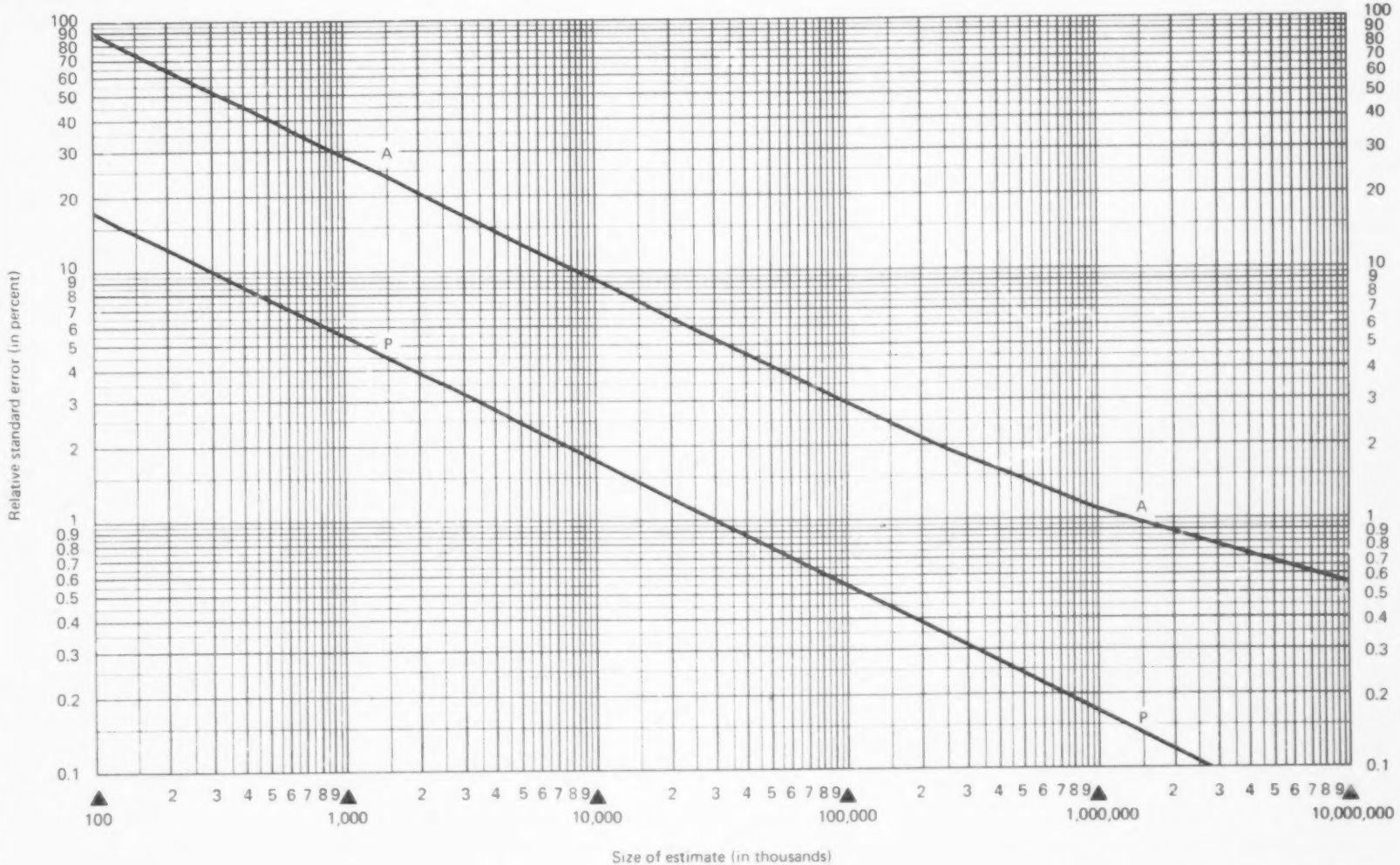
Figure II. Relative standard errors for days of restricted activity or bed disability (A) and for days lost from work or school (B)[1]



[1]The curves related to short-stay hospital days and discharges are based on 4 quarters of data collection for wide and narrow range estimates of aggregates using a 6-month reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 hospital days (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 10.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 1,020,000 (10.2 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,000,000 discharges from short-stay hospitals (curve B) has a relative standard error of 7.4 percent. An estimate of 1,000,000 persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

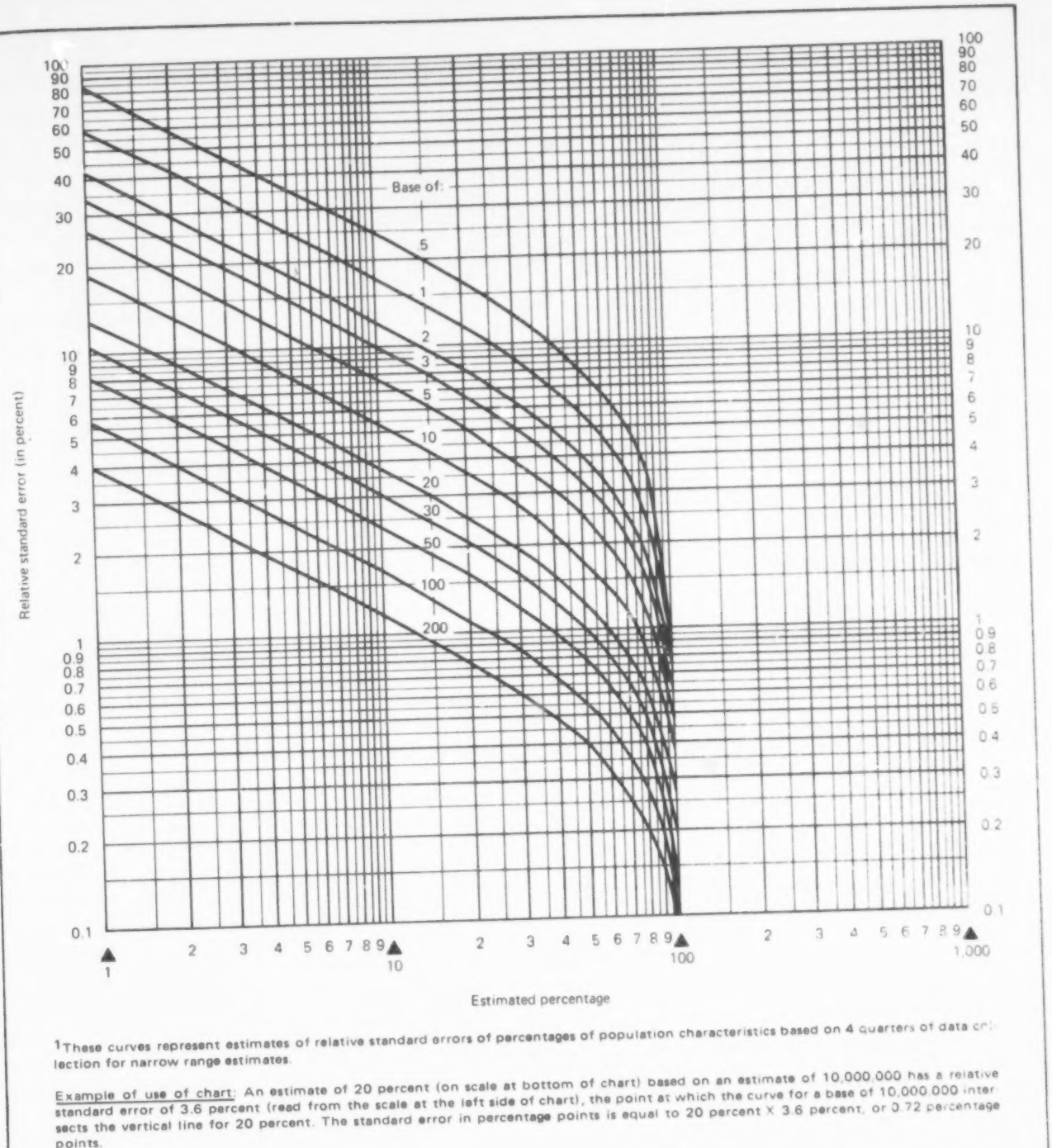
Figure III. Relative standard errors for number of short-stay hospital days (A), short-stay hospital discharges (B), and population characteristics (P)[1]



[1]The curve related to physician or dental visits is based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for medium range estimates of aggregates using a 2-week reference period; the curve for population characteristics is based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates of aggregates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 10,000,000 dental visits (on scale at bottom of chart) has a relative standard error of 9.2 percent (read from curve A on scale at left side of chart), or a standard error of 920,000 (9.2 percent of 10,000,000). An estimate of 1,000,000 persons in the Northeast Region (curve P) has a relative standard error of 5.7 percent.

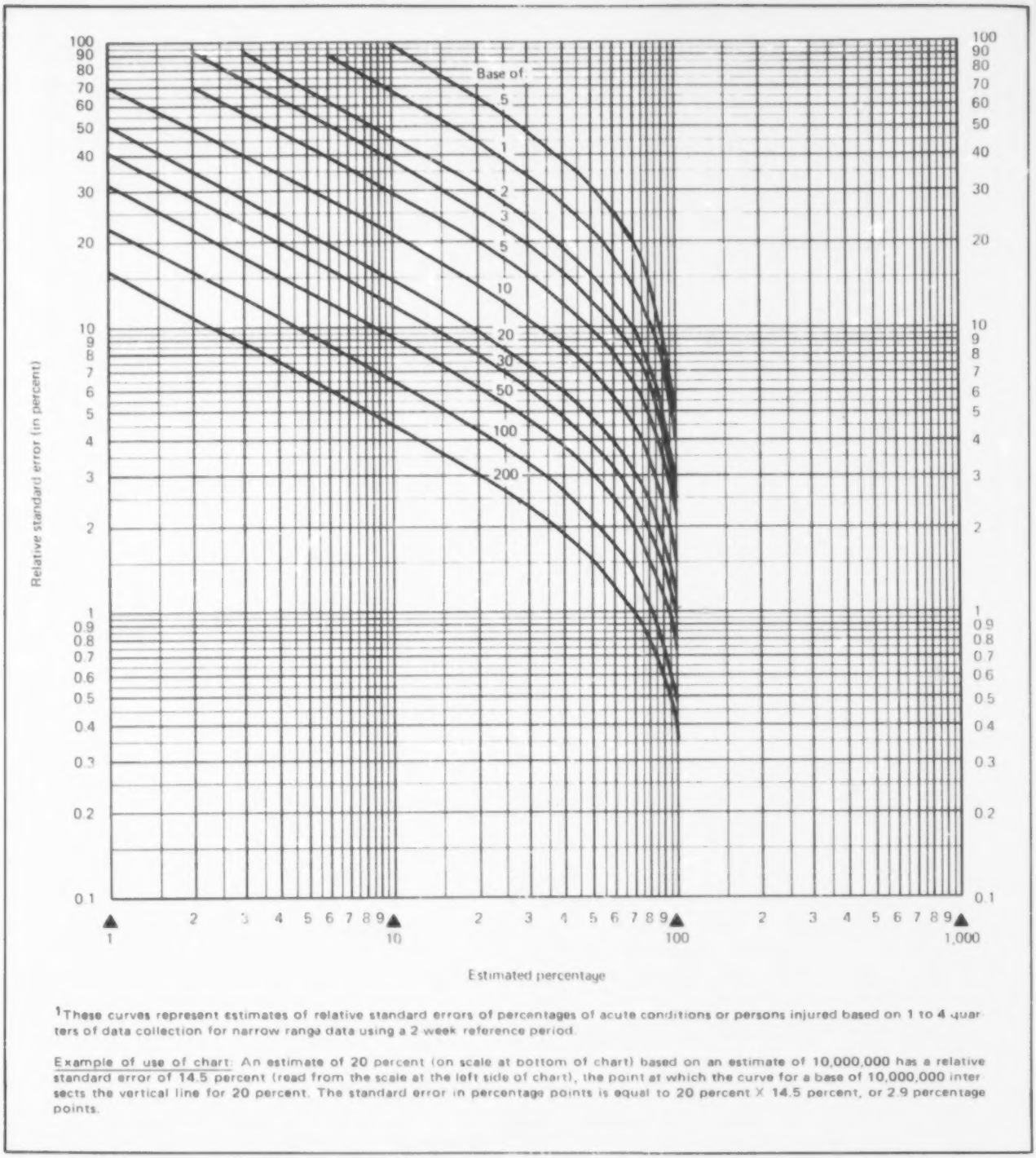
Figure IV. Relative standard errors for number of physician or dental visits based on a 2-week reference period (A), and population characteristics (P)[1]



[1] These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics based on 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range estimates.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 3.6 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 3.6 percent, or 0.72 percentage points.

Figure V. Relative standard errors of percentages of population characteristics[1] (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)



[1]These curves represent estimates of relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured based on 1 to 4 quarters of data collection for narrow range data using a 2-week reference period.

Example of use of chart: An estimate of 20 percent (on scale at bottom of chart) based on an estimate of 10,000,000 has a relative standard error of 14.5 percent (read from the scale at the left side of chart), the point at which the curve for a base of 10,000,000 intersects the vertical line for 20 percent. The standard error in percentage points is equal to 20 percent X 14.5 percent, or 2.9 percentage points.

Figure VI. Relative standard errors of percentages of acute conditions or persons injured[1] (Base of percentage shown on curves in millions)

Appendix II
Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Terms relating to conditions

Condition—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire that describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "medical-disability impact" or "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process, conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria (such as whether they were medically attended, whether they resulted in disability, or whether they were acute or chronic) or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptom reported. For the purposes of each published report of a set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire that satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Conditions except impairments are classified by type according to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (World Health Organization, 1977), with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household interview survey. A special set of codes devised by NHIS is used to code impairments.

Acute condition—An acute condition is defined as a condition that has lasted less than 3 months and that has involved either medical attention or restricted activity. Because of the procedures used to estimate incidence, the acute conditions included in this report are conditions that had their onset during the 2 weeks prior to the interview week and that involved either medical attention or restricted activity during the 2-week period. However, excluded are some conditions that are always classified as chronic even though the onset occurred within 3 months prior to the week of the interview. The codes refer to the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (World Health Organization, 1977), as modified by the NHIS Medical Coding Manual.

Acute condition groups—In this report all tables with data classified by type of condition employ a five-category regrouping plus several selected subgroups.

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (1) the condition is described by the respondent as having been first noticed more than 3 months before the week of the interview, or (2) it is one of the following conditions always classified as chronic regardless of the onset:

Tuberculosis.
Neoplasms (benign and malignant).
Diseases of the thyroid gland.
Diabetes.
Gout.
Psychoses and certain other mental disorders.
Multiple sclerosis and certain other diseases of the central nervous system.
Certain diseases and conditions of the eye.
Certain diseases of the circulatory system (includes rheumatic fever, hypertension, stroke, and all heart conditions).
Emphysema, asthma, hay fever, and bronchiectasis.
Ulcers and certain other diseases of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.
Hernia of abdominal cavity (includes rupture).
Gastroenteritis and colitis (with exceptions).
Calculus of kidney, ureter, and other parts of the urinary system.
Diseases of the prostate.
Chronic cystic diseases of the breast.
Eczema and certain other dermatitis.
Arthritis and rheumatism.
Cyst of the bone (except jaw).
All congenital anomalies.

Condition groups—The leading causes of limitation of activity shown in this report were obtained for the three following condition groups, along with their associated International Classification of Diseases, ninth revision, code numbers (World Health Organization, 1977):

1. Heart conditions: 390, 392–398, 402.1,9, 404.1,9, 410–414, 415.0, 416, 417.8,9, 420.9, 421.0,9, 422.9, 423, 424, 425.0–2,4,9, 426–428, 429.0–3,5,6,8,9, 785.0–3, 794.3.
2. Diseases of the respiratory system: 470–478, 490–496, 500–508, 510–516, 518.1,2.
3. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue: 710–712; 714–727; 728.0,1,3,5,8,9; 729–733; 739. Also included are NCHS impairment codes.

Incidence of conditions—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions that have their onset within a specified time period. As previously mentioned, minor acute conditions that involve neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in some reports are further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Onset of condition—A condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt sick or became injured, or it could be the time when the person or family was first told by a physician that the person had a condition of which he or she had been previously unaware.

Activity-restricting condition—An activity-restricting condition is one that had its onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview and that caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day" under "Terms relating to disability.")

Bed-disabling condition—A condition with onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview that involved at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day" under "Terms relating to disability.")

Medically attended condition—A condition with onset in the 2 weeks prior to the interview is considered medically attended if a physician had been consulted either at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for a condition that was experienced during the 2-week period prior to the household interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period. Such a case is treated as though there were no medical attention. Medical attention includes consultation either in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted, as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If during the course of a single visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition of each patient is counted as medically attended.

Discussions of a child's condition between the physician and a responsible member of the household are considered medical attention even if the child was not seen at that time.

For the purpose of this definition, the term "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

Terms relating to disability

Disability—Disability is the general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability day—Short-term disability days are classified according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed days, hospital days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All hospital days are, by definition, days of bed disability; all days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of these statements is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms that apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Restricted-activity day—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person cuts down on his or her usual activities for the whole of that day because of an illness or an injury. The term "usual activities" for any day means the things that the person would ordinarily do on that day. For children under school age, usual activities depend on whatever the usual pattern is for the child's day, which will in turn be affected by the age of the child, weather conditions, and so forth. For retired or elderly persons, usual activities might consist of almost no activity, but cutting down on even a small amount for as much as a day would constitute restricted activity. On Sundays or holidays, usual activities are the things the person usually does on such days—going to church, playing golf, visiting friends or relatives, or staying at home and listening to the radio, reading, looking at television, and so forth. Persons who have permanently reduced their usual activities because of a chronic condition might not report any restricted-activity days during a 2-week period. Therefore absence of restricted-activity days does not imply normal health.

Restricted activity does not imply complete inactivity, but it does imply only the minimum of usual activities. A special nap for an hour after lunch does not constitute cutting down on usual activities, nor does the elimination of a heavy chore. If a farmer or housewife carries on only the minimum of the day's chores, however, this is a day of restricted activity.

A day spent in bed or a day home from work or school because of illness or injury is, of course, a restricted-activity day.

Bed-disability day—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stays in bed for all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. All or most of the day is defined as more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered to be days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Chronic activity limitation—Persons are classified into four categories according to the extent to which their activities are limited at present as a result of chronic conditions. Because the usual activities of preschool children, school-age children, housewives, workers, and other persons differ, a different set of criteria is used for each group. There is a general similarity between them, however, as will be seen in the following descriptions of the four categories.

1. Persons unable to carry on major activity for their group (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities).
   Preschool children:
   Inability to take part in ordinary play with other children.
   School-age children:
   Inability to go to school.
   Housewives:
   Inability to do any housework.
   Workers and all other persons:
   Inability to work at a job or business.
2. Persons limited in amount or kind of major activity performed (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities).
   Preschool children:
   Limited in amount or kind of play with other children, for example, need special rest periods, cannot play strenuous games, or cannot play for long periods at a time.

School-age children:

Limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance; for example, need special schools or special teaching or cannot go to school full time or for long periods at a time.

Housewives:

Limited in amount or kind of housework; for example, cannot lift children, wash or iron, or do housework for long periods at a time.

Workers and all other persons:

Limited in amount or kind of work; for example, need special working aids or special rest periods at work, cannot work full time or for long periods at a time, or cannot do strenuous work.

3. Persons not limited in major activity but otherwise limited (major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities).

Preschool children:

Not classified in this category.

School-age children:

Not limited in going to school but limited in participation in athletics or other extracurricular activities.

Housewives:

Not limited in housework but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, or shopping.

Workers and all other persons:

Not limited in regular work activities but limited in other activities such as church, clubs, hobbies, civic projects, sports, or games.

4. Persons not limited in activities (includes persons whose activities are not limited in any of the ways described here).

Terms relating to persons injured

Injury condition—An injury condition, or simply an injury, is a condition of the type that is classified according to the nature-of-injury code numbers (800–999) in the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (World Health Organization, 1977). In addition to fractures, lacerations, contusions, burns, and so forth, which are commonly thought of as injuries, this group of codes includes effects of exposure, such as sunburn; adverse reactions to immunizations and other medical procedures; and poisonings. Unless otherwise specified, the term "injury" is used to cover all of these.

Because a person may sustain more than one injury in a single accident—for example, a broken leg and laceration of the scalp—the number of injury conditions may exceed the number of persons injured.

Statistics of acute injury conditions include only those injuries that involved at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attendance.

Person injured—A person injured is one who has sustained one or more injuries in an accident or in some type of nonaccidental violence. (See definition of "Injury condition.") Each time a person is involved in an event in which one or more injuries is sustained that results in at least 1 full day of restricted activity or medical attention, that person is included in the statistics as a separate person injured; hence one person may be included more than once.

The number of persons injured is not equivalent to the number of accidents for several reasons: (1) the term "accident" as commonly used may not involve injury at all; (2) more than one injured person may be involved in a single accident, so the number of accidents resulting in injury would be less than the number of persons injured in accidents; and (3) the term "accident" ordinarily implies an accidental origin, whereas "persons injured" as used in the National Health Interview Survey includes persons whose injuries resulted from certain nonaccidental violence.

The number of persons injured in a specified time interval is equal to or less than the incidence of injury conditions, as one person may incur more than one injury in a single accident.

Terms relating to hospitalization

Hospital—For this survey a hospital is defined as any institution meeting one of the following criteria: (1) named in the listings of hospitals in the current *American Hospital Association Guide to the Health Care Field* or (2) found on the Master Facility Inventory List maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics.

Short-stay hospital—A short-stay hospital is one in which the type of service provided by the hospital is general; maternity; eye, ear, nose, and throat; children's; or osteopathic; or it may be the hospital department of an institution.

Hospital day—A hospital day is a day on which a person is confined to a hospital. The day is counted as a hospital day only if the patient stays overnight. Thus a patient who enters the hospital on Monday afternoon and leaves Wednesday noon is considered to have had 2 hospital days.

Hospital days during the year—The number of hospital days during the year is the total number for all hospital episodes in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. For the purposes of this estimate, episodes overlapping the beginning or end of the 12-month period are subdivided so that only those days falling within the period are included.

Hospital episode—A hospital episode is any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital episode is recorded for a family member whenever any part of his or her hospital stay is included in the 12-month period prior to the interview week.

Hospital discharge—A hospital discharge is the completion of any continuous period of stay of 1 night or more in a hospital as an inpatient except the period of stay of a well newborn infant. A hospital discharge is recorded whenever a present member of the household is reported to have been discharged from a hospital in the 12-month period prior to the interview week. (Estimates were based on discharges that occurred during the 6-month period prior to the interview.)

NOTE: A list of references follows the text.

Length of hospital stay—The length of hospital stay is the duration in days, exclusive of the day of discharge, of a hospital discharge. (See definition of "Hospital discharge.")

Average length of stay—The average length of stay per discharged patient is computed by dividing the total number of hospital days for a specified group by the total number of discharges for the same group.

Terms relating to dental visits

Dental visit—A dental visit is defined as any visit to a dentist's office for treatment or advice, including services by a technician or hygienist acting under a dentist's supervision.

Interval since last dental visit—The interval since the last dental visit is the length of time prior to the week of interview since a dentist or dental hygienist was last visited for treatment or advice of any type.

Terms relating to physician visits

Physician visit—A physician visit is defined as consultation with a physician, in person or by telephone, for examination, diagnosis, treatment, or advice. The visit is considered to be a physician visit if the service is provided directly by the physician or by a nurse or other person acting under a physician's supervision. For the purpose of this definition, "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians. The term "doctor" is used in the interview rather than "physician" because of popular usage. However, the concept toward which all instructions are directed is that which is described here.

Physician visits for services provided on a mass basis are not included in the tabulations. A service received on a mass basis is defined as any service involving only a single test (such as a test for diabetes) or a single procedure (such as measles inoculation) when this single service is administered identically to all persons who are at the place for this purpose. Hence, obtaining a chest x ray in a tuberculosis chest x ray trailer is not included as a physician visit. However, a special chest x ray given in a physician's office or in an outpatient clinic is considered a physician visit.

Physician visits to hospital inpatients are not included.

If a physician is called to a house to see more than one person, the call is considered a separate physician visit for each person about whom the physician is consulted.

A physician visit is associated with the person about whom the advice is sought, even if that person does not actually see or consult the physician. For example, if a mother consults a physician about one of her children, the physician visit is ascribed to the child.

Interval since last physician visit—The interval since the last physician visit is the length of time prior to the week of the interview since a physician was last consulted in person or by telephone for treatment or advice of any type whatever. A physician visit to a hospital inpatient may be counted as the last time a physician was seen.

Demographic terms

Age—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending on the purpose of the table.

Race—In this report, the population has been subdivided into three racial groups: Black, white, and races other than black or white. Individual data sets are presented by white and by black breakdowns, whereas races other than black and white are included only where overall totals are presented. Race characterization is based on the respondent's own description of his or her racial background.

Income of family or of unrelated individuals—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of the family of which he or she is a member. Within the household all persons related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption constitute a family. Unrelated individuals are classified according to their own incomes.

The income recorded is the total of all income received by members of the family (or by an unrelated individual) in the 12-month period preceding the week of the interview. Income from all sources is included; for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, and help from relatives.

Currently employed—Persons 17 years of age and over who reported that at any time during the 2-week period covered by the interview they either worked at or had a job or business are currently employed. Current employment includes paid work as an employee of someone else; self-employment in business, farming, or professional practice; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Persons who were temporarily absent from a job or business because of a temporary illness, vacation, strike, or bad weather are considered as currently employed if they expected to work as soon a. the particular event causing the absence no longer existed.

Freelance workers are considered currently employed if they had a definite arrangement with one employer or more to work for pay according to a weekly or monthly schedule, either full time or part time.

Excluded from the currently employed population are persons who have no definite employment schedule but work only when their services are needed. Also excluded from the currently employed population are (1) persons receiving revenue from an enterprise but not participating in its operation, (2) persons doing housework or charity work for which they receive no pay, (3) seasonal workers during the portion of the year they were not working, and (4) persons who were not working, even though having a job or business, but were on layoff or looking for work.

Longest occupation and industry of employment—Various terms are commonly used to describe employment history, such as "usual occupation or industry" or "longest occupation or industry." It should be noted that the longest job information obtained in the 1980 NHIS supplement specifically refers to the longest job for one employer. Therefore, the coded job data may or may not be the same as the longest type of job if the data were summed across several employees;

neither can the data be automatically interpreted as "usual" occupation.

Persons who had ever worked are classified into 12 occupational classes and 10 classes of industry of employment using the 1970 classified Index of Occupations and Industries of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1971). In addition, there are two residual classes—persons who had worked, but their occupation or industry was unknown, and persons who had never worked. The 12 occupational classes are further condensed for analyses into four groups as follows:

White-collar workers:
- Professional, technical, and kindred workers
- Managers and administrators, except farm
- Sales workers
- Clerical and kindred workers

Blue-collar workers:
- Craftsmen and kindred workers
- Operatives, except transport
- Transport equipment operatives
- Laborers, except farm

Farm workers:
- Farmers and farm managers
- Farm laborers and farm foremen

Service workers:
- Service workers, except private household
- Private household workers

The 10 industrial classes are further condensed in the text tables into three groups as follows:

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Agriculture
	Forestry and fisheries
Non-office-based industries	Mining
	Construction
	Manufacturing
	Transportation and public utilities
Office-based industries	Wholesale and retail trade
	Finance, insurance, and real estate
	Services and miscellaneous
	Public administration

Length of longest job—The length of the longest job in years is determined by either the respondents' answer to the length of their current or last employment if they had held no other job longer than the current or last one, or from their response to the length of their longest job.

Appendix III
Questionnaire and flash cards

O.M.B. No. 68-R1600, Approval Expires March 31, 1981

NOTICE – Information contained on this form which would permit identification of any individual or establishment has been collected with a guarantee that it will be held in strict confidence, will be used only for purposes stated for this study, and will not be disclosed or released to others without the consent of the individual or the establishment in accordance with section 308(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 242m).

1. Book ____ of ____ books

Form HIS-1 (1980)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY

2. R.O. number | 3. Sample | 4. Segment type: Area, Permit, Address, Cen-Sup, Special Place | 5. Control number: PSU, Segment, Serial

6a. What is your exact address? (Include House No., Apt. No., or other identification and ZIP code) — Listing Sheet, Sheet No., Line No.

City | State | ZIP code | County

b. Is this your mailing address? Same as 6a
Mark box or specify if different. Include ZIP code.

City | State | ZIP code | County

c. Special place name | Sample unit number | Type code

7. YEAR BUILT: Ask → Do NOT Ask
When was this structure originally built?
Before 4-1-70 (Continue interview) | After 4-1-70 (Go to 9c, complete if required and end interview)

8. Type of living quarters → 1 Housing unit | 2 OTHER unit

9. Area segments ONLY
a. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own in this building? Y (Fill Table X) N
b. Are there any occupied or vacant living quarters besides your own on this floor? Y (Fill Table X) N
c. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in – either occupied or vacant? Y (Fill Table X) N
d. None

GO TO PROBE PAGE 2

10. Land use: 1 RURAL | 2 URBAN (13)
– Regular units and Special Place units coded 85–88 in 6c, go to 11.
– Special Place units not coded 85–88 in 6c, go to 13.

11. Do you own or rent this place? Own | Rent | Rent for free

12a. Does this place you (own, rent, rent for free) have 10 acres or more? 1 Y (12b) | 2 N (12c)
b. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $50 or more? 1 Y (13) | 2 N (13)
c. During the past 12 months did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $250 or more? 1 Y | 2 N

13. How many rooms are in this –– ? Count the kitchen but not the bathroom. Rooms

14. How many bedrooms are in this –– ? If "None" describe in footnotes. Bedrooms

15. What is the telephone number here? Area code Number | 2 None

16. Was this interview observed? 1 Y | 2 N

17. Interviewer's name | Code

BEFORE LEAVING HOUSEHOLD, CHECK THAT ITEM 20 HAS AN ENTRY.
Determine the best time for callbacks.

18. Noninterview reason

TYPE A
1 Refusal – Describe in a footnote
2 No one at home – repeated calls
3 Temporarily absent – Footnote
4 Other (Specify)
Fill items 1–6a, 7, 8, 10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19

TYPE B
1 Vacant – nonseasonal
2 Vacant – seasonal
3 Usual residence elsewhere
4 Armed Forces
5 Other (Specify)
Fill items 1–6a, 7–10, 12a–c as applicable, 16–19

TYPE C
1 Unused line of listing sheet
2 Demolished
3 Merged
4 Outside segment
5 Built after April 1, 1970
6 Other (Specify)
Fill items 1–6a, 6c if required, 9c if marked, 16–19. Send Inter-Comm.

19. Record of calls

	Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Completed Mark (X)
1			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
5			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
6			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

20. List column numbers of persons requiring callbacks for "Longest job" questions.
None

Column number →				

21. Record of additional contacts

	Month	Date	Beginning time	Ending time	Col. Nos. completed
1			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
2			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
3			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
4			a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	

FOOTNOTES

SP H

1a. What is the name of the head of this household? – Enter name in first column.
b. What are the names of all other persons who live here? – List all persons who live here. Yes * No
c. I have listed (Read names). Is there anyone else staying here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers?
d. Have I missed anyone who USUALLY lives here but is now away from home?
e. Do any of the people in this household have a home anywhere else?
* Apply household membership rules.
f. Are any of the persons in this household now on full-time active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States? 1 Y Col(s). _____ (Delete) 2 N

1a. First name ① | AGE
Last name | RACE 1 W 2 B 3 OT

2. How is -- related to -- (Head of household)? | 2. Relation to ① HEAD | SEX 1 M 2 F

3. What is --'s date of birth? (Enter date and Age, and circle Race and Sex) | 3. Month | Date | Year

L Age Condition list _____. Use Flashcard _____ to determine Sample persons: mark SP boxes.

C 1. Record the number of Bed Days, Doctor Visits, and Hospitalizations

C | BED DAYS | DV | HOSP.
None (NP) | None (NP) | None (NP)
___ (NP) | ___ (NP) | ___ (NP)

C 2. Record each condition in the person's column, with the question number(s) where it was reported.
Reference dates
2-week period _____ - _____
12-month Bed Days and Doctor visit probe _____
Hospital probe _____

Q. No. | Condition

4. Is -- now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married?
If 17, ask.

4. 0 Under 17
1 Married – spouse present
6 Married – spouse absent
2 Widowed
4 Divorced
5 Separated
3 Never married

H If related persons 17 years old or over are listed in addition to the respondent, say:
We would like to have all adults who are at home take part in the interview.
Is your --, your --, etc., at home now? If "Yes," ask: Please ask them to join us.

H 0 Under 17
1 At home
2 Not at home

This survey is being conducted to collect information on the Nation's health. I will ask about visits to doctors and dentists, illness in the family, and other health related items. (Hand calendar)
The next few questions refer to the past 2 weeks, the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar, beginning Monday, _____ (date) _____, and ending this past Sunday, _____ (date) _____.

5a. During those 2 weeks, did -- stay in bed because of any illness or injury? Y (Go) N
b. During that 2-week period, how many days did -- stay in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days
If age (7-16) 6–16 (7) Under 6 (9)

6. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from work? (For females:) not counting work around the house? _____ ALL days (8) 00 None (9)

7. During those 2 weeks, how many days did illness or injury keep -- from school? _____ ALL days (8) 00 None (9)

If one or more days in 5b, ask 8; otherwise go to 9.
8. On how many of these -- days lost from { work / school } did -- stay in bed all or most of the day? _____ Days 00 None

9a. (NOT COUNTING the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school }) Were there any (other) days during the past 2 weeks that -- cut down on the things he usually does because of illness or injury? 1 Y 2 N (10)

b. (Again, not counting the day(s) { in bed / lost from work / lost from school }) During that period, how many (other) days did he cut down for as much as a day? _____ Days 00 None

If one or more days in 5–9, ask 10; otherwise go to next person.
10a. What condition caused -- to { stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down } during the past 2 weeks? Enter condition in item C Ask 10b

b. Did any other condition cause him to { stay in bed / miss work / miss school / cut down } during that period? Y N (NP)

c. What condition? Enter condition in item C (10b)

▶ Fill item C, (BED DAYS), from 5b for all persons.

best copy available

SP H SP H SP H SP H SP H

2	3	4	5	6
First name / Last name / AGE / RACE (1 W, 2 B, 3 OT)				
1a. Relationship / SEX (1 M, 2 F)				
2. Month / Date / Year				
3. BED DAYS / DV / HOSP. (None (NP) ___ (NP))				
C — Q. No. / Condition				
4. (0 Under 17; 1 Married – spouse present; 6 Married – spouse absent; 2 Widowed; 4 Divorced; 5 Separated; 3 Never married)				
H — (0 Under 17; 1 At home; 2 Not at home)				
5a. Y (5b) / 00 N / ___ Days (If age 17+ (6), 6–16 (7), Under 6 (9))				
b. ___ Days (00 None)				
6. ___ WL days (8) / 00 None (9)				
7. ___ SL days / 00 None (9)				
8. ___ Days / 00 None				
9a. 1 Y / 2 N (10)				
b. ___ Days / 00 None				
10a. Enter condition in item C. Ask 10b				
b. Y / N (NP)				
c. Enter condition in item C (10b)				

▶ Fill item C (BED DAYS) from 5b for all persons.

11a. **During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family, that is you, your – –, etc., have any (other) accidents or injuries?** Y N (12)

b. **Who was this?** – Mark "Accident or injury" box in person's column. 11b Accident or injury

c. **What was the injury?** c Injury

d. **Did anyone have any other accidents or injuries during that period?** Y (Repeat 11b and c) N

If "Accident or injury," ask:

e. **As a result of the accident, did – – see a doctor or did he cut down on the things he usually does?** e Y (Enter injury in item C) N

12a. **During the past 2 weeks, did anyone in the family go to the dentist?** Y N (13)

b. **Who was this?** – Mark "Dental visit" box in person's column. 12b Dental visit

c. **During the past 2 weeks, did anyone else in the family go to a dentist?** Y (Repeat 12b and c) N

If "Dental visit," ask:

d. **During the past 2 weeks, how many times did – – go to a dentist?** d ___ No. of dental visits (NP)

Do not ask for children 1 yr. old and under.

Mark box or ask:

13. **ABOUT how long has it been since – – LAST went to a dentist?** 13 2-week dental visit

1 Past 2 weeks not reported (12)
2 2 weeks–6 months
3 Over 6–12 months
4 1 year
5 2–4 years
6 5+ years
7 Never / age 1 or under

FOOTNOTES

14. **During the past 2 weeks (the 2 weeks outlined in red on that calendar) how many times did -- see a medical doctor?** Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	14.	00 ☐ None ____ Number of visits } NP
(Besides those visits) 15a. **During that 2-week period did anyone in the family go to a doctor's office or clinic for shots, X-rays, tests, or examinations?**		Y N (16)
b. **Who was this?** – Mark "Doctor visit" box in person's column.	15b.	☐ Doctor visit
c. **Anyone else?**		Y (Reask 15b and c) N
If "Doctor visit," ask d. **How many times did -- visit the doctor during that period?**	d.	____ Number of visits (NP)
16a. **During that period, did anyone in the family get any medical advice from a doctor over the telephone?**		Y N (17)
b. **Who was the phone call about?** – Mark "Phone call" box in person's column.	16b.	☐ Phone call
c. **Any calls about anyone else?**		Y (Reask 16b and c) N
If "Phone call," ask d. **How many telephone calls were made to get medical advice about -- ?**	d.	____ Number of calls (NP)
Fill item C, (DV), from 14–16 for all persons. Ask 17a for each person with visits in DV box.		☐ Condition (Item C THEN 17d) ☐ Pregnancy (17e) ☐ No condition
17a. **For what condition did -- see or talk to a doctor during the past 2 weeks?**	17a.	
b. **Did -- see or talk to a doctor about any specific condition?**	b.	Y N (NP)
c. **What condition?**	c.	Enter condition in item C Ask 17d
d. **During that period, did -- see or talk to a doctor about any other condition?**	d.	Y (17c) N (NP)
e. **During the past 2 weeks was -- sick because of her pregnancy?**	e.	Y N (17d)
f. **What was the matter?**	f.	Enter condition in item C (17d)
18a. **During the past 12 months, (that is since (date) a year ago), about how many times did -- see or talk to a medical doctor? (Do not count doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.) (Include the -- visits you already told me about.)**	18a.	000 ☐ Only when in hospital 000 ☐ None ____ Number of visits
b. **ABOUT how long has it been since -- LAST saw or talked to a medical doctor?** Include doctors seen while a patient in a hospital.	b.	1 ☐ 2-week DV 2 ☐ Past 2 weeks not reported (14 and 17) 3 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos. 4 ☐ Over 6–12 mos. 5 ☐ 1 year 6 ☐ 2–4 years 7 ☐ 5+ years 8 ☐ Never

Ages 17+	19a. **What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS** – (For males): **working or doing something else?** (For females): **keeping house, working, or doing something else?** If "something else," ask **b. What was -- doing?** If 45+ years and was not "working," "keeping house," or "going to school," ask **c. Is -- retired?** **d.** If "retired," ask **Did he retire because of his health?**	19. & 20.	1 ☐ Working (24a) 2 ☐ Keeping house (24b) 3 ☐ Retired, health (23) 4 ☐ Retired, other (23) 5 ☐ Going to school (26) 6 ☐ 17+ something else (23) 7 ☐ 6–16 something else (25) 0 ☐ 1–5 years (21) 0 ☐ Under 1 (22)
Ages 6–16	20a. **What was -- doing MOST OF THE PAST 12 MONTHS – going to school or doing something else?** If "something else," ask **b. What was -- doing?**		
Ages under 6			
21a. Is -- able to *take part at all in ordinary play* **with other children?**		21a.	Y N (28)
b. Is he limited *in the kind of play he can do* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited *in the amount of play* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y (28) N (27)
22a. Is -- limited in any way because of his health?		22a.	1 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____ (28)
23a. Does -- health now keep him from working?		23a.	1 Y (28) N
b. Is he limited *in the kind of work he could do* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited *in the amount of work he could do* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited *in the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		d.	3 Y (28) N (27)
24a. Does -- NOW have a job?		24a.	Y (24c) N
b. In terms of health, is -- NOW able to *(work – keep house)* **at all?**		b.	Y 1 N (28)
c. Is he limited *in the kind of (work – housework) he can do* **because of his health?**		c.	2 Y (28) N
d. Is he limited *in the amount of (work – housework) he can do* **because of his health?**		d.	2 Y (28) N
e. Is he limited *in the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		e.	3 Y (28) N (27)
25. In terms of health would -- be able to go to school?		25.	Y 1 N (28)
26a. Does (would) -- have to go to a certain type of school because of his health?		26a.	2 Y (28) N
b. Is he (would he be) limited in *school attendance* **because of his health?**		b.	2 Y (28) N
c. Is he limited *in the kind or amount of other activities* **because of his health?**		c.	3 Y (28) N
27a. Is -- limited in ANY WAY because of a disability or health?		27a.	4 Y 5 N (NP)
b. In what way is he limited? Record limitation, not condition.		b.	_____
28a. About how long has he { **been limited in --** / **been unable to --** / **had to go to a certain type of school?** }		28a.	000 ☐ Less than 1 month 1 _____ Mos. 2 _____ Yrs.
b. What (other) condition causes this limitation? If "old age" only, ask **Is this limitation caused by any specific condition?**		b.	Enter condition in item C Ask 28c Old age only (NP)
c. Is this limitation caused by any other condition?		c.	Y (Reask 28b and c) N
Mark box or ask **d. Which of these conditions would you say is the MAIN cause of his limitation?**		d.	☐ Only 1 condition _____ Enter main condition

29a. **Was -- a patient in a hospital at any time since** (date) **a year ago?**	29a.	Y N (Item C)
b. **How many times was -- in a hospital since** (date) **a year ago?**	b.	____ Times (Item C)
30a. **Was anyone in the family in a nursing home, convalescent home, or similar place since** (date) **a year ago?** Y N (31)		
b. **Who was this?** – Circle "Y" in person's column.	30b.	Y
If "Y," ask		
c. **During that period, how many times was -- in a nursing home or similar place?**	c.	____ Times (Item C)
Ask for each child 1 year old or under if date of birth is on or after reference date.		
31a. **Was -- born in a hospital?**	31a.	Y N (NP)
If "Yes," and no hospitalizations entered in his and or mother's column, enter "1" in 29b and item C.		
If "Yes," and a hospitalization is entered for the mother and or baby, ask 31b for each.		
b. **Is this hospitalization included in the number you gave me for --?**	b.	Y N
If "No," correct entries in 29 and item C for mother and or baby.		

FOOTNOTES

33. Compared to other persons --'s age, would you say that his health is excellent, good, fair, or poor?		33. 1 E 2 G 3 F 4 P
BD	Mark box(es) from item C.	BD 1 1+ Bed Days 2 1+ Hospital Stays 3 No Bed Days
34. During the past 12 months (that is since ___(date)___ a year ago), ABOUT how many days did illness or injury keep -- in bed all or most of the day? (Include the days in the past 2 weeks.) (Include the days while a patient in a hospital.) (Was it more than 7 days or less than 7 days?) (Was it more than 30 days or less than 30 days?) (Was it more than half the year or less than half the year?)		34. 0 None 1 1-7 2 8-30 3 31-180 (1-6 months) 4 181+ (6 months +)
R Q's 4-34	For persons 17 years or over, show who responded for (or was present during the asking of) Questions 4-34. If persons responded for self, show whether entirely or partly. For persons under 17, show who responded for them.	R 1 Responded for self-entirely 2 Responded for self-partly Person___was respondent
FOOTNOTES		

CONDITION 1

1. Person number | Name of condition

2. When did -- last see or talk to a doctor about his . . .?

1 ☐ In interview week (Reask 2)
1 ☐ Past 2 wks. (item C)
2 ☐ 2 wks.–6 mos.
3 ☐ Over 6–12 mos.
4 ☐ 1 yr.
5 ☐ 2–4 yrs.
6 ☐ 5+ yrs.
7 ☐ Never
8 ☐ DK if Dr. seen
9 ☐ DK when Dr. seen

A1 Examine "Name of condition" entry and mark

☐ Color blindness (NC) ☐ On Card C (A2)
☐ Accident or injury (A2) ☐ Neither (3a)

If "Doctor not talked to," transcribe entry from item 1.
If "Doctor talked to," ask

3a. What did the doctor say it was? -- Did he give it a medical name?

Do not ask for Cancer ☐ On Card C (A2)

b. What was the cause of . . .?

☐ Accident or injury (A2)

If the entry in 3a or 3b includes the words

Ailment	Condition	Disorder	Rupture	Ask c
Anemia	Cyst	Growth	Trouble	
Asthma	Defect	Measles	Tumor	
Attack	Disease	Problem	Ulcer	

c. What kind of . . . is it?

For allergy or stroke, ask

d. How does the allergy (stroke) affect him?

If in 3a–d there is an impairment or any of the following entries

Abscess	Damage	Paralysis	Ask e.
Ache (except head or ear)	Growth	Rupture	
Bleeding	Hemorrhage	Sore(ness)	
Blood clot	Infection	Stiff(ness)	
Boil	Inflammation	Tumor	
Cancer	Neuralgia	Ulcer	
Cramps (except menstrual)	Neuritis	Varicose veins	
Cyst	Pain	Weak(ness)	
	Palsy		

e. What part of the body is affected? _____ Specify

Show the following detail:

Head	skull, scalp, face
Back spine vertebrae	upper, middle, lower
Side	left or right
Ear	inner or outer, left, right, or both
Eye	left, right, or both
Arm	shoulder, upper, elbow, lower or wrist, left, right, or both
Hand	entire hand or fingers only, left, right, or both
Leg	hip, upper, knee, lower, or ankle, left, right, or both
Foot	entire foot, arch, or toes only, left, right, or both

Except for eyes, ears, or internal organs, ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a–d:

Infection Sore Soreness

f. What part of the (part of body in 3e) is affected by the (infection/sore/soreness) -- the skin, muscle, bone, or some other part? Specify

Ask if there are any of the following entries in 3a–d:

Tumor Cyst Growth

g. Is this (tumor/cyst/growth) malignant or benign?

1 ☐ Malignant 2 ☐ Benign 9 ☐ DK

A2 Ask remaining questions as appropriate for the condition entered in:

1 ☐ Item 1 3 ☐ Q. 3b 5 ☐ Q. 3d
2 ☐ Q. 3a 4 ☐ Q. 3c 6 ☐ Q. 3e

4. During the past 2 weeks, did his . . . cause him to cut down on the things he usually does? 1 Y 2 N (9)

5. During that period, how many days did he cut down for as much as a day? ____ Days
00 ☐ None (9)

6. During that 2-week period, how many days did his . . . keep him in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days
00 ☐ None

Ask if 17+ years

7. How many days did his . . . keep him from work during that 2-week period? (For females): not counting work around the house? ____ Days (9)
00 ☐ None (9)

Ask if 6–16 years

8. How many days did his . . . keep him from school during that 2-week period? ____ Days
00 ☐ None

9. When did -- first notice his . . .?

1 ☐ Last week
2 ☐ Week before
3 ☐ Past 2 weeks–DK which
4 ☐ 2 weeks–3 months
5 ☐ Over 3–12 months
6 ☐ More than 12 months ago

(Was it during the past 12 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 3 months or before that time?)
(Was it during the past 2 weeks or before that time?)

A3

1 ☐ Not an eye cond. (AA)
2 ☐ First eye cond. (under 6) (AA)
3 ☐ First eye cond. (6+ yrs.) (10)
4 ☐ Not first eye cond. (AA)

10. Can -- see well enough to read ordinary newspaper print WITH GLASSES with his left eye? . . . 1 Y 2 N
with his right eye? . . . 1 Y 2 N

FOOTNOTES

AA

1 ☐ Missing extremity (A4)
2 ☐ Condition in C2 does not have a letter as source (A4)
3 ☐ Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor seen (11)
4 ☐ Condition in C2 has a letter as source, Doctor not seen (15)

11a. Does -- NOW take any medicine or treatment for his . . .? 1 Y 2 N (12)

b. Was any of this medicine or treatment recommended by a doctor? 1 Y 2 N

12. Has he ever had surgery for this condition? 1 Y 2 N

13. Was he ever hospitalized for this condition? 1 Y 2 N

14. During the past 12 months, about how many times has -- seen or talked to a doctor about his . . .?
(Do not count visits while a patient in a hospital.) ____ Times 000 ☐ None

15a. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him in bed all or most of the day? ____ Days 000 ☐ None

Ask if 17+ years:

b. About how many days during the past 12 months has this condition kept him from work?
For females **Not counting work around the house?** ____ Days 000 ☐ None

16a. How often does his . . . bother him -- all of the time, often, once in a while, or never?
1 ☐ All the time 2 ☐ Often 3 ☐ Once in a while
0 ☐ Never (16c) 8 ☐ Other – Specify _____

b. When it does bother him, is he bothered a great deal, some, or very little?
1 ☐ Great deal 2 ☐ Some 3 ☐ Very little
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____

☐ All the time in 16a OR condition list 4 asked (A4)

c. Does -- still have this condition?
1 Y (A4) N

d. Is this condition completely cured or is it under control?
2 ☐ Cured 3 ☐ Under control (A4)
4 ☐ Other – Specify _____ (A4)

e. About how long did -- have this condition before it was cured?
0 ☐ Less than one month _____ Months _____ Years

A4

☐ Accident or injury ☐ Other (NC)

17a. Did the accident happen during the past 2 years or before that time?
☐ During the past 2 years ☐ Before 2 years (18a)

b. When did the accident happen?
☐ Last week ☐ Over 3–12 months
☐ Week before ☐ 1–2 years
☐ 2 weeks–3 months

18a. At the time of the accident what part of the body was hurt?
What kind of injury was it? Anything else?

Part(s) of body	Kind of injury

If accident happened more than 3 months ago, ask:

b. What part of the body is affected now?
How is his -- affected? Is he affected in any other way?

Part(s) of body	Present effects

19. Where did the accident happen?
1 ☐ At home (inside house)
2 ☐ At home (adjacent premises)
3 ☐ Street and highway (includes roadway and public sidewalk)
4 ☐ Farm
5 ☐ Industrial place (includes premises)
6 ☐ School (includes premises)
7 ☐ Place of recreation and sports, except at school
8 ☐ Other – Specify ▶ _____

20. Was -- at work at his job or business when the accident happened?
1 Y 3 ☐ While in Armed Services
2 N 4 ☐ Under 17 at time of accident

21a. Was a car, truck, bus, or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way? 1 Y 2 N (NC)

b. Was more than one vehicle involved? Y N

c. Was it (either one) moving at the time? 1 Y 2 N

2-WEEKS DOCTOR VISITS PAGE

1. Person number _____

Earlier, you told me that -- had seen or talked to a doctor during the past 2 weeks.

2a. On what (other) dates during that 2-week period did -- visit or talk to a doctor?

2a. Month ____ Date ____ OR ???? Last week; 0000 Week before

b. Were there any other doctor visits for him during that period?

b. Y (Reask 2a and b) N (Ask 3-6 for each visit)

3. Where did he see the doctor on the (date), at a clinic, hospital, doctor's office, or some other place?

If Hospital: Was it the outpatient clinic or the emergency room?

If Clinic: Was it a hospital outpatient clinic, a company clinic, or some other kind of clinic?

3.
0 ___ Write in patient in hospital (Next DV)
1 ___ Doctor's office (group practice or doctor's clinic)
2 ___ Telephone
3 ___ Hospital Outpatient Clinic
4 ___ Home
5 ___ Hospital Emergency Room
6 ___ Company or Industry Clinic
7 ___ Other (Specify) ➤

4. Was the doctor a general practitioner or a specialist?

4. 01 ___ General practitioner ___ Specialist →
What kind of specialist is he? ➤

5. During this visit (call) did -- actually see (talk to) the doctor?

5. 1 Y 2 N

6a. Why did he visit (call) the doctor on (date)?

Write in reason

Mark appropriate box(es)

6a.
1 ___ Diag. or treatment (6c)
3 ___ General checkup (6b)
2 ___ Pre or Postnatal care
4 ___ Eye exam. (glasses)
5 ___ Immunization
6 ___ Other _____
(Next DV)

b. Was this for any specific condition?

Mark box or ask:

b. Y (Enter condition in 6a and change to "Diag. or treatment") N (Next DV)

c. For what condition did -- visit (call) the doctor on (date)?

c. ___ Condition reported in 6a

FOOTNOTES

PI A Condition page is required for the condition in question 6. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all reported doctor visits.

HOSPITAL PAGE

1. **Person number** ____

You said that -- was in the hospital (nursing home) during the past year.
2. **When did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) (the last time)?** USE YOUR CALENDAR. Make sure the YEAR is correct.

Month	Date	Year
		19 ____

3. **What is the name and address of this hospital (nursing home)?**

Name

Street

City (or county) State

4. **How many nights was -- in the hospital (nursing home)?** ____ Nights

Complete 5 from entries in 2 and 4; if not clear, ask the questions.

5a. **How many of these -- nights were during the past 12 months?** ____ Nights

b. **How many of these -- nights were during the past 2 weeks?** ____ Nights

c. **Was -- still in the hospital (nursing home) last Sunday night for this hospitalization (stay)?** Y N

6. **For what condition did -- enter the hospital (nursing home) -- do you know the medical name?**
If medical name unknown, enter an adequate description.

For delivery ask:
Was this a normal delivery?
For newborn, ask:
Was the baby normal at birth?

If "NO," ask:
What was the matter?

Show CAUSE, KIND, and PART OF BODY in same detail as required for the Condition page.

Normal delivery Normal at birth

Condition

Cause On Card C Acc. or inj.

Kind

Part of body

7a. **Were any operations performed on -- during this stay at the hospital (nursing home)?** Y N (Next Hosp.)

b. **What was the name of the operation?**
If name of operation is not known, describe what was done.

Y (Describe) N

c. **Any other operations during this stay?**

FOOTNOTES

P2 A Condition page is required if there is an entry of "1" or more nights in 5b. If there is no Condition page, enter condition in item C and fill a page for it after completing columns for all required hospitalizations.

Mark box or ask:

1a. About how tall is -- without shoes?

1a. ☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
_____ Feet _____ Inches

b. About how much does -- weigh without shoes?

b. _____ Pounds

Mark box or ask:

2a. What is the highest grade or year -- attended in school?

2a. ☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
00 ☐ None *(3)*
Elem 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High 9 10 11 12
College 1 2 3 4 5 6+

b. Did -- finish the -- grade (year)?

b. 1 Y 2 N

3a. Did -- EVER serve on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States?

3a. 1 Y 2 N *(NP)* 9 DK *(NP)*

b. When did -- serve?

Circle code in descending order of priority. Thus, if person served in Vietnam and in Korea, circle VN.

Vietnam Era (Aug. '64–April '75)	VN
Korean War (June '50–Jan. '55)	KW
World War II (Sept. '40–July '47)	WWII
World War I (April '17–Nov. '18)	WWI
Post Vietnam (May '75 to present)	PVN
Other Service (all other periods)	OS

b. 1 VN 5 PVN
2 KW 6 OS
3 WWII 9 DK
4 WWI

c. Was -- EVER on active member of a National Guard or military reserve unit?

c. 1 Y 2 N *(NP)* 9 DK *(NP)*

d. Was ALL of --'s active duty service related to National Guard or military reserve training?

d. 1 Y 2 N 9 DK

Hand Card R – Mark box or ask:

4a. Please give me the number of the group or groups which describes --'s racial background.

Circle all that apply.

1 – Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian
2 – Asian or Pacific Islander
3 – Black
4 – White
5 – Another group not listed – *Please specify*

4a. ☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
1 2 3 4 5 – *Specify*

If multiple entries ask:

b. Which of those groups, that is, (entries in 4a) would you say BEST describes --'s racial background?

b. 1 2 3 4 5 – *Specify*

Hand Card O – Mark box or ask:

5a. Are any of those groups --'s national origin or ancestry? (Where did --'s ancestors come from?)

5a. ☐ Under 17 *(NP)*
1 Y 2 N *(NP)*

b. Please give me the number of the group.

Circle all that apply.

1 – Puerto Rican
2 – Cuban
3 – Mexican
4 – Mexicano
5 – Mexican-American
6 – Chicano
7 – Other Latin American
8 – Other Spanish

b. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Mark box or ask:

6a. Did -- work at any time last week or the week before -- not counting work around the house?

b. Even though -- did not work during these 2 weeks, does -- have a job or business?

c. Was -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?

d. Which -- looking for work or on layoff from a job?

6a. Under 17 (NP) — 1 Y (7) — 2 N

b. 1 Y — 2 N

c. 1 Y — 2 N (7)

d. 1 Looking — 2 Layoff — 3 Both

Mark for all persons.

If "N" in 6a and in 6b, then question 7 applies to person's LAST job either full-time or part-time. Include military jobs.

7a. For whom did -- (last) work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry is this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm

c. What kind of work was -- doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer

d. What were --'s most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete

Complete from entries in 7a–d; if not clear ask

e. Was --
- **-- an employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?** P
- **-- a FEDERAL government employee?** F
- **-- a STATE government employee?** S
- **-- a LOCAL government employee?** L
- **-- self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?** If not farm, ask: **Is the business incorporated?** Yes I; No (or farm) SE
- **-- working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?** WP

7a. Never worked (NP) — Employer

b. Industry

c. Occupation

d. Duties

e. Class of worker
1 P — 5 I
2 F — 6 SE
3 S — 7 WP
4 L

W1 Mark appropriate box.

W1 1 Under 17 or Nev. W. (NP) — 2 Callback required (NP) — 3 Person is available

(Earlier I was told that you (last) worked as a (occupation in 7c) for (employer in 7a).)

8a. How long (did/have) you ever work(ed) as a (occupation in 7c) for (employer in 7a)?

8a. _____ Number — 2 Weeks, 3 Months, 4 Years

b. Have you ever had a job, that is, a specific kind of work for one employer, at which you worked for more than (time in 8a)? Include military jobs.

b. 1 Y — 2 N (NP)

Of all the jobs you have ever had, including military jobs, I'd like to know about the one at which you worked longest.

9a. For whom did you work? Name of company, business, organization, or other employer

b. What kind of business or industry was this? For example, TV and radio manufacturing, retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm

c. What kind of work were you doing? For example, electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer

d. What were your most important activities or duties? For example, types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete

Complete from entries in 9a–d; if not clear, ask:

e. Were you
- **an employee of PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commission?** P
- **-- a FEDERAL government employee?** F
- **-- a STATE government employee?** S
- **-- a LOCAL government employee?** L
- **-- self-employed in OWN business, professional practice, or farm?** If not farm, ask: **Is the business incorporated?** Yes I; No (or farm) SE
- **-- working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm?** WP

f. How long (did/have) you ever work(ed) as a (occupation in 9c) for (employer in 9a)?

9a. Employer

b. Industry

c. Occupation

d. Duties

e. Class of worker
1 P — 5 I
2 F — 6 SE
3 S — 7 WP
4 L

f. Less than 1 year — _____ Years

CARD I

Under $1,000 (including loss)	Group A
$ 1,000 – $ 1,999	Group B
$ 2,000 – $ 2,999	Group C
$ 3,000 – $ 3,999	Group D
$ 4,000 – $ 4,999	Group E
$ 5,000 – $ 5,999	Group F
$ 6,000 – $ 6,999	Group G
$ 7,000 – $ 9,999	Group H
$10,000 – $14,999	Group I
$15,000 – $24,999	Group J
$25,000 and over	Group K

CARD R

1. Aleut, Eskimo or American Indian
2. Asian or Pacific Islander
3. Black
4. White
5. Another group not listed – Specify

Appendix IV
Unweighted sample sizes

The following list contains the unweighted sample sizes for variables shown in this report. The sample is from the National Health Interview Survey, Occupational Supplement, 1980.

Variable	*Sample size*
Total	74,730
Age	
17–44 years	42,792
45–64 years	20,734
65 years and over	11,204
Sex	
Male	34,910
Female	39,820
Race	
White	65,628
Black	7,567
Other	1,535
Family income	
Less than $10,000	18,081
$10,000–$24,999	28,782
$25,000 or more	21,303
Unknown	6,564
Longest occupation	
White-collar workers	34,158
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,965
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,384
Sales workers	4,274
Clerical and kindred workers	13,535
Blue-collar workers	22,315
Craftsmen and kindred workers	8,085
Operatives, except transport	9,358
Transport equipment operatives	2,020
Laborers, except farm	2,852
Farm workers	1,969
Farmers and farm managers	1,061
Farm laborers and farm foremen	908
Service workers	9,810
Service workers, except private household	8,846
Private household workers	964
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,594
Never worked	2,884
Industry of longest employment	
Agriculture	2,309
Forestry and fisheries	105
Mining	621
Construction	3,600
Manufacturing	16,804
Transportation and public utilities	4,212
Wholesale and retail trade	14,451
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,592
Services and miscellaneous	18,681
Public administration	3,998
Ever worked, occupation unknown	3,473
Never worked	2,884

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